

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. I

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 15, 1911

NUMBER 16

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of
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SOUTHERN AGENT, O. A. ROBBINS, - - CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. I

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 15, 1911

NUMBER 16

Cotton Goods Tariffs

By W. A. Graham Clark
in Consular Reports

IN attempting to win a foothold in any foreign market it will be found that the charges levied on imports and their method of collection are among the most important matters to be considered. It is sometimes said these matters concern the importer alone; but it is to the interest of both exporter and importer that the intermediate charges be as small as possible, and the more the exporter knows of the foreign tariff the better he can conserve the interest of the importer, which he must make his interest, if he intends to build up a permanent line of trade. In some instances it will be found that there is a big difference between the amount collected on goods in cases and on the same goods in bales; that goods woven with two good selvages can compete, while those with a split selvage are practically barred, or vice versa; that by slightly changing the number of picks to the inch, or by starching a little stiffer to give a certain weight, the goods enter at a cheaper classification, etc. In some countries retail prices on certain lines are practically fixed, and in such cases, say, in shipping prints to Salvador or Venezuela, it is of value to the New York exporter, when his home market advances, to know immediately whether the goods he is handling can still be landed at a price which the importer can afford to pay, or whether he must quote on goods of cheaper quality.

Basis Adopted For Comparison.

It is interesting to compare the various tariffs to get an idea at what points protection was thought to be most needed. Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, and Argentina have tariffs that are nominally ad valorem, but virtually specific, that is, arbitrary values per kilo or per meter are assigned to the goods and the duty then stated in percentage of these values; this arrangement permits in most countries changing the actual duty at any time by assigning new values to the goods without changing the nominal ad valorem duties. Panama, Dutch Guiana, and Canada and the other British possessions have ad valorem duties on cottons. The other countries of the Western Hemisphere levy specific duties based on weight or measure. To reduce to a common measure, which in this case is taken as cents

per pound, it is necessary, not only to give the specifications of the articles selected, but to state the value. Besides the raw material, we will take the following as representative of the various classes of yarn, gray goods, printed goods, colored goods, and white goods:

1. Raw cotton, ginned. We will assume a value of 15 cents a pound.

2. No. 20s unbleached cotton yarn in skeins. This number measures 16,800 yards to the pound, or 33,867 meters to the kilo. Assume value of 25 cents a pound.

3. Gray sheeting, 28 inches wide, 48 by 48 ends per square inch, measuring 3.60 yards to the pound. In metric terms this cloth is 71.12 centimeters wide, weighs 19.375 kilos to the 100 square meters, and contains 18.9 threads in a square of 5 millimeters side or 22.7 threads in a square of 6 millimeters side, counting warp and filling. Assume value of 7 cents a yard, or 25.2 cents a pound.

4. Standard print, 28-inch, 64 by 64, 7 yards to pound. In metric terms this cloth is 71.12 centimeters wide, weighs 9.964 kilos to 100 square meters, and contains 25.2 threads in 5 millimeters side square, or 30.2 threads in 6 millimeters side square. Assume value of 4 3-4 cents a yard, or 33.25 cents a pound.

5. Two-shuttle gingham, 28-inch, 60 by 48, 7 yards to pound. In metric terms this cloth is 71.12 centimeters wide, weighs 9.964 kilos to 100 square meters, and contains 21.3 threads in 5 millimeters side square, or 25.5 threads in 6 millimeters side square. Assume value of 5 cents a yard, or 35 cents a pound.

6. Madapolam, 34-inch, 80 by 72, 4.50 yards to pound. In metric terms this cloth is 86.36 centimeters wide, weighs 12.765 kilos per 100 square meters, and contains 30 threads in 5 millimeters side square, or 36 threads in 6 millimeters side square. Assume value of 8 cents a yard, or 36 cents a pound.

The countries are arranged in the order of the rate of duty on the standard print, which is as fair a single-article arrangement as can be selected. On the particular print selected, which had a value of 33.25

cents a pound, it is seen that the duties, if changed to ad valorem, amount in the case of Brazil to 186.70 per cent; Haiti, 106.77 per cent; and United States, 61.41 per

cent; while for Panama the rate is only 10 per cent, and for Trinidad 5 per cent.

Duties Stated in Cents Per Pound.

With the values above given as a basis, the import duties levied by the various countries—on the six articles named work out as follows, in cents per pound:

Countries	Ginned cotton	Yarn No. 20s.	3.60-yard sheeting	Standard print.	7-yard gingham.	4.5-yard madapolam.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Brazil	7.75	10.75	31.04	62.08	41.39	45.07
Haiti	16.84	5.94	15.33	35.50	11.83	7.61
Venezuela	3.98	17.13	17.13	34.26	17.13	17.13
Mexico	1.74	11.29	9.33	31.74	31.74	17.70
Dominican Rep. ...	4.54	18.11	11.85	31.68	33.12	21.60
Colombia	1.57	15.73	15.73	31.46	31.46	23.60
Salvador	Free	Free	8.89	21.24	21.24	15.06
United States	Free	13.33	6.30	20.42	20.42	14.88
Cuba:						
From United S. .	.32	4.76	6.48	19.74	14.40	8.76
From other ctrys .	.45	6.80	9.25	28.20	20.58	12.52
Costa Rica	1.27	2.21	8.23	17.08	13.60	10.44
Guatemala .....	.72	1.87	7.23	16.81	16.81	10.84
Paraguay	4.73	6.37	5.69	15.93	15.93	14.34
French Guinea:						
General	Free	2.45	7.00	15.91	21.86	12.84
Minimum	Free	1.62	5.43	11.17	14.45	9.14
Uruguay	Free	5.00	8.44	15.24	11.02	13.60
Chile	Free	Free	5.79	14.90	14.90	8.28
Peru	4.86	4.86	6.31	14.57	14.57	12.14
Newfoundland	Free	Free	8.82	11.64	12.25	12.60
Ecuador	4.64	13.92	4.42	11.05	11.05	11.05
Honduras	1.83	5.48	5.48	10.97	9.14	5.48
Canada:						
Brit. preferential	Free	4.38	3.78	8.31	8.75	6.30
General	Free	6.25	6.30	10.81	11.38	9.00
Argentina .....	.66	.88	4.81	10.64	10.64	9.45
Nicaragua	5.60	3.54	2.95	8.85	13.27	5.90
Bolivia .....	.74	.71	5.29	6.62	11.65	6.62
Jamaica	2.50	4.17	4.20	5.54	5.83	6.00
British Guiana ...	1.97	3.28	3.31	4.36	4.59	4.72
British Honduras .	1.88	3.12	3.15	4.16	4.38	4.50
Bermuda	1.50	2.50	2.52	3.32	3.50	3.60
Dutch Guiana	1.50	2.50	2.52	3.32	3.50	3.60
Panama	1.50	2.50	2.52	3.32	3.50	3.60
Barbados	Free	2.50	2.52	3.32	3.50	3.60
Trinidad	Free	2.50	2.52	1.66	1.75	3.60

Under the provision that no unbleached yarn "shall pay a less rate of duty than 15 per cent ad valorem," the duty (on the assumed valuation) would be 3.75 cents per pound.

*Rates of the French tariff of 1910 (not applicable to imports into the French colonies prior to April 1, 1911, and subject to modification); not including local tax (octroi de mer). Imports from the United States subject to general rates.

Surtaxes Included in Computations.

The foregoing table has been carefully checked and verified by the division of foreign tariffs of the Bureau of Manufacturers. The rates include surtaxes charged by the

various countries as follows: Haiti, 450 per cent of the duty; Ecuador, cotton and yarn, 110 per cent, and cotton goods, 100 per cent of the duty; Colombia, 73.4 per cent of the

Continued on page 17

The C. O. B. Machine

The Empire Duplex Gin Co., of New York, have, through their experts, studied the problem of proper ginning of cotton for a long time and the gin which they have developed is reported to be very efficient and to do remarkably fine work.

Their investigations led them to study the treatment of cotton after it reached the mill and feeling that there was a deficiency in the meth-

ed in a Southern mill and has given satisfaction.

The Empire Duplex Gin Co., give the following description of the machine:

In designing this machine we have been led by the demand of cotton spinners for a safer and gentler way of Cleaning, Opening and Blooming of cotton in its initial treatment in the cotton mill.

The bale breaker with its rapidly

Capacity is from ten to fifteen bales per day.

Description of Operation.

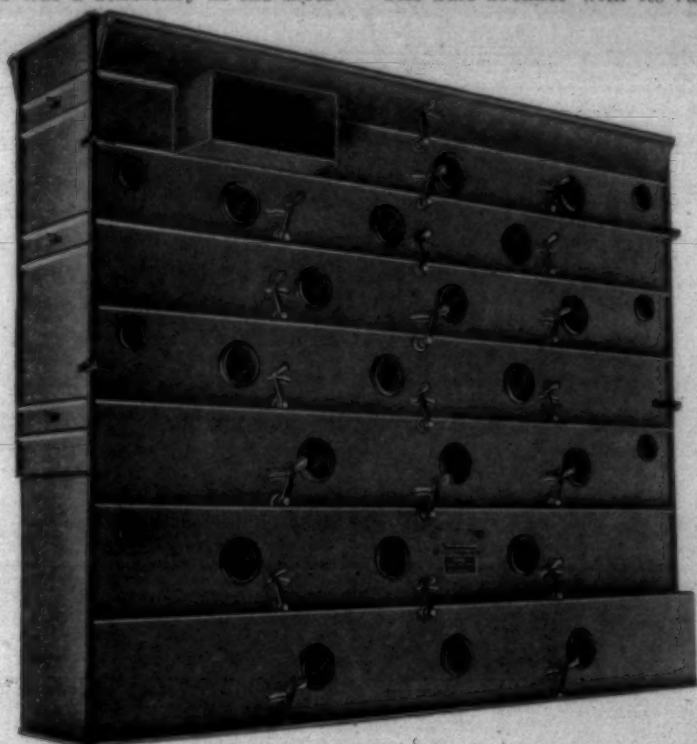
The cotton entering the lower chamber strikes against a series of round steel pins, set at any angle desired.

The pins by force of contact spring back and forth as the cotton passes through them, creating a slight whipping motion against the cotton. The cotton is loosened from its matted condition, and the dirt

Capacity is from ten to fifteen inches in height at the top.

As the cotton is opened it has more room for expansion and thereby more effectively cleaned in the larger chambers.

The force of the air being greater in the lower chambers where the heavy dirt and trash is removed, grows less as it passes through the larger chambers, thereby depositing the finer sand, dirt, leaf and trash in the dust boxes. Double doors are provided at both ends of



ods of cleaning the cotton, they invented a machine for cleaning, opening and blooming the cotton and this machine is called the C. O. B. machine.

It is designed to work in connection with any make of lapper and is said to do remarkable work and to greatly improve the quality of the stock. The price is \$350 and a number have been installed in the North. One has recently been plac-

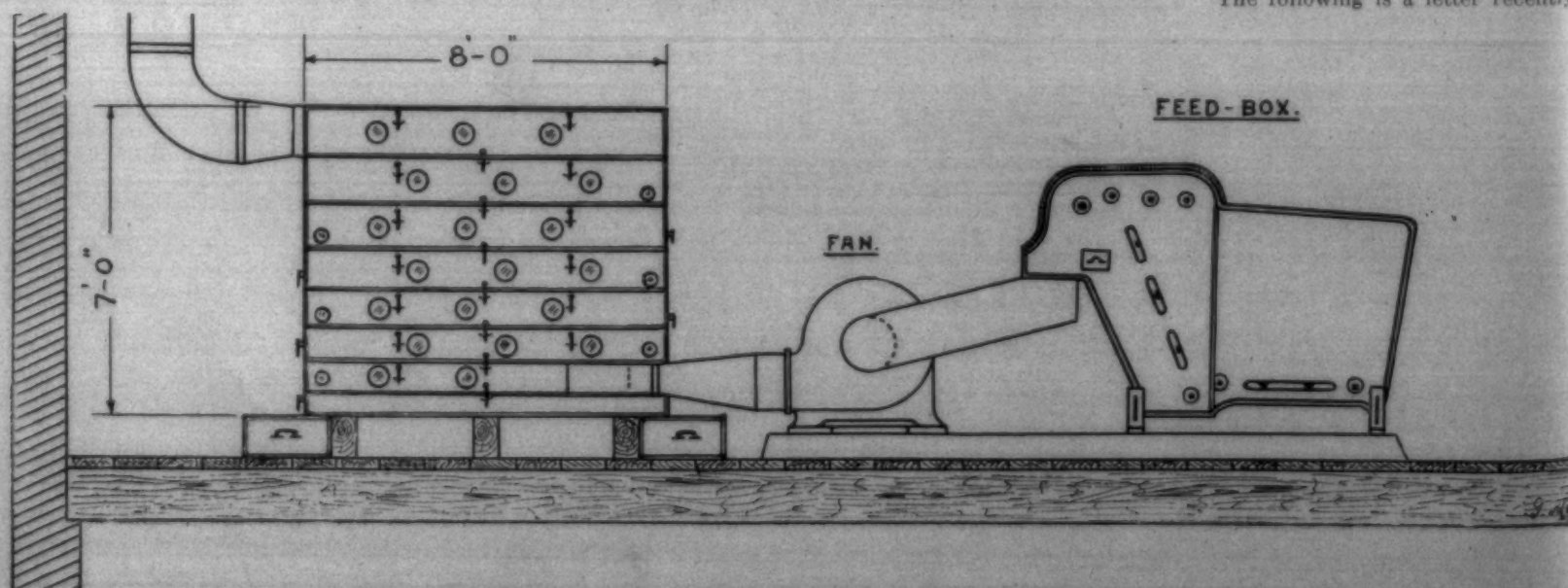
running knife beater has long been considered a wasteful and injurious machine for treatment of cotton fibres.

The C. O. B. machine opens the cotton more effectively than many machines now employed and removes from the cotton over 90 per cent of all the dirt and trash without tearing or breaking the fibres. It has 54 feet of cleaning surface occupying but 8 x 2 feet of floor space.

and trash is forced out of the cotton as it strikes the dust screens at the end of each chamber. The cotton returns through the next chamber. The operation is repeated in same manner through all the chambers, each having three sets of pins and dust screen. The cotton is discharged at the end of the top chamber. The chambers grow larger in succession, from eight inches in height at the bottom to fourteen

the machine. The inside dust door is held in place by a locking lever extending through the end door. While the machine is in operation the dust boxes can be emptied by releasing the locking lever and the dust blown to the bottom of the machine into any receptacle provided for it or to a dust pipe.

The following is a letter recently



Textile Education

Contributed Exclusive to the Southern Textile Bulletin
by C. S. Doggett, of Clemson College, S. C.

JUST at this time, when the matter of textile education is being given more thoughtful attention among us than ever before, a tabular view of the attendance at the textile schools of the country may be of interest and value; a discussion of the table which follows being the true subject of this article rather than the more comprehensive one, below which it appears.

Schools and Attendance.

Lowell Textile School, complete course 227; evening course 590; special 2-year course 0.

New Bedford, complete course 50; evening course 715; special 2-year course 0.

Fall River, complete course 59; evening course 1,287; special 2-year course 0.

North Carolina, complete course 37; evening course 18; special 2-year course 4.

South Carolina, complete course 45; evening course 0; special 2-year course 1.

Georgia, complete course 58; evening course 0; special 2-year course 28.

Mississippi, complete course 10; evening course 0; special 2-year course 0.

Texas, complete course 22; evening course 0; special 2-year course 20.

*Of these 26 are classed as taking the complete course in cotton manufacturing and 76 as evening students in the same subject.

The Philadelphia Textile School is not taken into consideration, as it is in a class by itself and the leader, especially in applied art and coloring.

Of textile schools articulated with the public school system there are

two, the flourishing Industrial School of Lawrence, Mass., and the Secondary Industrial School of Columbus, Ga. This school may well serve as model, both in its building, courses and in its close touch with the industries of the city.

Evening courses in connection with the Y. M. C. A. have not been very successful in Massachusetts; while, on the other hand, those given by the Y. M. C. A. of the Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C., the past year have proven decidedly worth while.

Rhode Island has a large school of design, but no textile school, though it is likely that one will be established in the near future.

Massachusetts has, approximately, as many cotton spindles as the Southern States. Referring to our table we note that in the number of students taking the complete course the same is approximately true as well, to wit: 135 in Mass. to 172 in the Southern States. Of special two-year students, Mass. has none; the Southern schools 53. As the purpose of this article is to aid in bringing about some practical method of educating those employed in our mills in textile and related subjects, special attention is called to the evening courses. While presenting no figures showing attendance at the textile schools of England, it may be well to say that the evening students attending them outnumber the day students many fold. We have mills the equal of any, business acumen unsurpassed, the same markets, but now quality rather than

quantity must be considered more than heretofore.

Unquestionably one of the factors of industrial success is efficient workers, and efficiency and education are intimately connected. The question is, how are we to give vocational training to the "men behind the guns?" Were our mills centralized and out textile schools in their midst, the problem would be easy, in fact, it would almost solve itself. Our state institutions giving instruction in the mechanic arts were established before the cotton manufacturing industry had become an important one with us, and when the era of textile schools came (the schools of Lowell, N. C., S. C., and of Ga. were all opened in practically the same year) the Southern schools were "merged" with the state mechanical colleges instead of with the mills. Later followed the building of the textile schools of New Bedford and Fall River, and in turn Miss. and Texas added a textile department to their state agricultural and mechanical colleges. With mechanical colleges already equipped, and the cotton manufacturing industry not as centralized as at present it was quite natural that the schools were established where they were.

In spite of every effort made, the mill operatives have not been reached, and, of course, a school miles from a mill can have no evening students.

The question is not, can our quota of mill men be given educational advantages such as mill men elsewhere

enjoy, but, rather what method will prove wisest and most readily carried out. First and most important the spirit of hearty co-operation must be the dominant feature. No one plan will meet every condition equally well. The isolated mill will be at the same disadvantage as a rural school district. The German way of having "traveling teachers," with the co-operation of a simple local organization or textile club might meet this condition as well as it can be met. With the rapid extension of interurban communication, as seen in the Piedmont section, and in which are located the majority of the cotton mills, the matter of isolation will be more or less removed. When we come to consider important mill centers, or mill towns centrally located, there should be no special difficulty in establishing a first-class textile school to meet the local requirements. The local conditions would determine to a degree whether it were to be controlled by the mills, affiliated with the public school system, or with the textile schools of the State. While hitherto the opportunities the mill operatives have had to gain a textile education have been limited to evening schools, their ambition really robbing them of their recreation hours, the eminently successful plan of giving half the day to mill work and the other half to school duties, would probably meet with the co-operation of employers. It would be assuming too much to advance any particular plan as the best, for, as time educators are not agreed on what is the best method of giving instruction in the commonest subjects.

received from a mill that has been using one of these machines:

Pawtucket, R. I., June 5, 1911.
Empire Duplex Gin Co.,
68 William Street,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

We received your C. O. B. Machine and put same in operation, and find that it works admirably. From what we have seen up to date it seems the best solution of the problem of cleaning, opening and blooming of cotton in the picker room that we have yet found, particularly for Egyptian or any compressed cotton. It puts the fibre in such beautiful shape for the action of the pickers and cards that we are satisfied that those machines are able to do their work much better. We are glad to see improvements being made in the picker room end of the cotton mill, as it seems that all attention in the way of improvements in the finishing processes of the mills. We wish you every success,

Yours very truly,

Slater Manufacturing Company,

William H. Harriss, Treasurer.
The Empire Duplex Gin Co., are

located at 68 William Street, New York.

Mill Defects in Cotton Yarns.

Buyers of yarn are most particular when the market is in an unhealthy condition. They are aware that if they cannot be suited by a certain concern they can have their orders filled by others. The most common defect found in cotton spun yarn is light and thin places. The experienced buyer discovers these light places in the yarn by wetting the forefinger and thumb and by running them over the surface of the yarn. What causes light and thin places in the yarn? Causes of uneven yarn, such as a heavy sliver, improper setting of the rolls, etc., have already been outlined in the American Wool and Cotton Reporter. If the rolls are not properly spaced (especially the first and second lines) uneven yarn is sure to result. Most drawing front rolls are 13-8 inches in diameter and the second roll is 11-2 inches. If the above two rolls are brought in contact with each other, the distance from centre to centre will

measure exactly 11-4 inches.

They must be spread at least one-sixteenth of an inch to insure no rubbing of the flutes. This gives a distance of 15-16 inches from centre to centre of the rolls. Many mills use very short cotton, some as short as seven-eighths of an inch, and some still shorter. However, assuming that seven-eighths inch stock is used, how can an even yarn be made when the distance between the first and second rolls measures 15-16 inches?

To get an even yarn all rolls (throughout the mill) must be set so that the distance between centres of the front and second rolls will slightly exceed the length of the staple being used. On a drawing frame this distance should never exceed one-fourth inch over the length of the staple, no matter how fast or how heavy the slivers are passing through. In the above case when running seven-eighths inch stock the distance from centre to centre of the front and second roll (maximum distance) should be only 13-16 inches. Overseers should be able to alter this distance, and machinery builders should provide some method for doing this. Prac-

tical men know that when the rolls are spread one-sixteenth of an inch more than they should be, the appearance of the yarn is affected. In the above case the variance is one-eighth of an inch. Manufacturers running very short cotton can have their front rolls changed from 13-8 to 11-4 inches.

The action between all drawing rolls should be gradual; that is, as soon as the cotton passes the action of the second rolls, it should be gripped by the front rolls. On the other hand, if the action is not gradual, owing to the distance between the rolls being too great, the fibres will be pulled from the second rolls in clusters.

Assuming that these defective places are only one-fourth of an inch in length, if the draft on the slubber is 4, on the intermediate 5, on the fine speeder 6, and on the spinning frame 6, we have defective places 180 inches in length, as 4x5x6x6 1-4 equals 180 inches.—Wool & Cotton Reporter.

Opening, Mixing and Picking

End of Contest.

In this issue we are publishing the last two articles contributed to the contest on "Opening, Mixing and Picking" and as advance copies of these two articles have been sent the judges we expect to have their decision by the end of this week.

Next week we will publish the names of winners and send them the checks for \$10 and \$5.

The judges, as will be noted below, are practical men who can be counted upon for a fair decision.

The judges do not know the names of the writers and until this list appeared they did not know the names of the other judges.

Each judge will decide independently of the other judges and without knowing the authors of the articles and we do not believe a fairer system could be devised.

Each judge will cast one vote for the best article and one vote for the second best, but the vote for second place will only count one-half vote.

If two men tie for first place the money will be divided, but should three or more tie for first place a second decision will be asked.

The Judges.

T. J. McNEELY,

Superintendent Roanoke Twine Mill,
Roanoke, Va.

T. M. DENNING,

Superintendent Wiscassett Mills,
Albemarle, N. C.

JOHN B. BOYD,

Supt. Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3,
Charlotte, N. C.

GEO. F. BREITZ,

Superintendent Dresden Mill,
Lumberton, N. C.

C. P. THOMPSON,

Superintendent Trion Mfg. Co.,
Trion, Ga.

JAMES A. GREER,

Supt. Buck Creek Cotton Mill,
Siluria, Ala.

R. J. BROWN,

Supt. Kosciusko Cotton Mills,
Kosciusko, Miss.

Number Thirty-Three.

THE object of mixing cotton is to secure as nearly as possible a uniform grade, or in other words to make one lot of cotton run as nearly as possible like the preceding lot. Cotton as it comes to the mills, from different plantations and sometimes from different sections of the country, is widely different in its character. Some of it is cleaner than others and then some of it is slightly longer in staple than the rest—I say slightly longer because all mill men that know anything at all know that a very long staple cotton cannot be run successfully with a short staple cotton, and for that reason it is never used except where the staple is near enough of the same length to allow of its being run together.

It is almost impossible to lay down a rule for mixing cotton, in an article like this that can be used in all mills because some of the older mills, and I am sorry to say a few of the new ones, are so handicapped for floor space that it is impossible to mix the cotton so as to get the best results.

However, I shall describe what I would call the best plan for mixing cotton for a medium size mill, where the floor space was sufficient for the purpose.

I would divide my mixing floor into two or, if space is plentiful, into three parts, and then take the bagging and ties off of say from 12 to 20 bales of cotton, being careful to have the correct proportion of each kind of cotton to be put in the mixing. Then I would take an armful of cotton off of bale No. 1 and spread it over space No. 1. I would then get an armful off of each of the other bales and spread it over space No. 1 and when this was done I would go back and repeat the operation until space No. 1 was full, then I would repeat the operation until spaces No. 2 and 3 were full, and I should have said in the beginning that each space should be large enough to hold about one days run. Then by using up pile No. 1 and as soon as the space is empty open up cotton sufficient to refill it,

and then proceeding with piles No. 2 and No. 3, there will always be from two to three days cotton opened ahead of the machines, which will give the cotton sufficient time to age and expand—and I will say further if the cotton being used has been compressed it is absolutely necessary that it be opened about 48 hours before using in order to get the best results. There are plans of opening cotton that are even more up-to-date than the plan I have described, but they require the expense of other machinery, such as the bale breaker, etc., and as they are not generally used in small or medium sized mills and in only a few large mills in the South, I will not go further into the subject here.

In feeding the cotton to the machines it is best never to let the cotton get lower than half full in the hoppers, as this will cause the laps of the first processes to be very uneven in weight, and thus increase the work of the eveners on the succeeding processes. It is also best to take the cotton from the side of the pile, from the top straight down than to feed from the top of the pile altogether, this insures getting a part of each layer of the various bales.

When the cotton leaves the automatic feeder it is next acted upon by the beater of the opener. The beater of this machine is generally (not always) of the three blade rigid type and for cotton of medium length should be run at about 950 revolutions per minute. And I want to say right here that the length of the cotton should largely determine the speed of the beaters in all the machines. The longer the staple the slower should be the speed of the beater and vice versa. Long staple cotton should be struck from 20 to 40 blows per inch of cotton delivered by the feed rolls; medium length cotton should be struck from 30 to 50 blows per inch, while short staple cotton may be struck as high as 60 blows per inch. The fewer blows that are struck long staple cotton consistent with proper cleaning, the better will be the result, as the blows of the beater are apt to break the fibres if struck too often.

The beater in this machine (the opener) should be set so as to strike the cotton about 5-16 of an inch from the feed rolls, but in this case also the length of the cotton should largely determine the settings as the beater can be set closer

for short staple than for long staple cotton.

After the cotton is acted on by the beater in the opener it is carried by air currents to the breaker picker, sometimes directly connected to the opener and sometimes connected by cleaning trunks. There are several styles of cleaning trunks in common use and as each of them can be made to do excellent work if properly managed, I will not undertake to describe them here, except to say that they should be kept clean and all parts of them should be kept airtight except the places where the air is intended to enter and leave.

When the cotton enters the breaker it is acted upon by another beater in very much the same way that it is in the opener though in this case the beater is generally of the two blade type and for that reason is run at a faster speed than in the opener. For medium length cotton the beater here should be run at about 1,500 revolutions per minute, but the length of the cotton here should determine the speed just as in the other case. The diameter of the beater should also be considered in ascertaining the proper speed of a beater as a beater of large diameter strikes a more severe blow than one of small diameter and for that reason should not be run quite so fast.

Throwing Out Good Cotton.

There are three things that affect the throwing out of good cotton. First, if the beater is dull, that is, if the edge is worn round, it will throw out five or six times as much good cotton as one with a proper edge. The edge of the beater should be reasonably sharp though should not have a knife edge. This will not only prevent a large portion of good cotton being thrown out but will insure more of the dirt and impurities being taken out. When one edge of a beater gets too dull to do good work, it should be turned around so as to present the other edge to the cotton, and when both edges are dull it should be taken out and enough of the metal planed off to give it the proper edge. If the mill is a small one and has no planing machine a skillful man can take a file and true it up almost as well as it can be done on a planer, though it requires some skill and quite a little labor. The file should be held across the blade and pushed lengthwise of the blade with both hands.

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Second. If the grid bars are not properly set there will be a lot of good cotton thrown out and a lot of dirt retained in the cotton.

There are several different kinds of grid bars in general use but as they all have very much the same characteristics I will only say that those nearest the feed rolls should be set about 1-2 inch from the beater when at its nearest point and each succeeding bar should be set a little further away until the last of them should be at least 3-4 of an inch from the beater while at its nearest point. The bars nearest the feed rolls should be set about 1-2 inch apart, that is, the space between them should be about 1-2 inch and this space should be diminished until the last or bottom bars should only have about 3-8 inch space between them.

Third. The third reason that will cause good cotton to be thrown out is for the air current to be too weak. This may be due to the fact that the speed of the fan is too slow, the belt may be slipping or the driving pulley may be too small, and then it may be due to the fact that dirt and foreign matter has been allowed to collect in the flues and thus retard the passage of the air through them. The speed of the fan is all important, as too slow a speed will allow good cotton to be thrown in the waste while too high a speed will cause a lot of the impurities to be taken back into the cotton after they have been knocked out by the beater.

The average picker room for medium length cotton contains an automatic feeder attached to an opener, a breaker picker, an intermediate picker and a finisher or lapper. In mills where long staple cotton is being used, the intermediate picker is omitted.

The intermediate and finisher and sometimes the automatic feeder, are equipped with eveners motions though the latter is very rare.

Bad and Uneven Laps.

The causes of bad and uneven laps are many in number and I shall only mention a few of the most common. If the laps are full of thick and thin places, it is very likely that your stripping rail is too far from your beater, thus allowing some of the cotton to be carried around several times by the beater and then turned loose in lumps. The stripping rail should be set about 1-4 inch from the beater. It is sometimes the case that a fire has taken place in the machines, and caused the solder to come loose on the cages, thus allowing them to have large holes in them, which will cause the cotton to go by them in lumps. The quickest remedy for this is to take a mediumly fine wire and lace the edges back together and hammer them down smooth. Sometimes a piece of iron like a buckle from a cotton tie will pass through the machine and be thrown against the cages with such force that a hole is the result. This can also be mended by darning up the hole with wire very much in the same way that our grandmothers darned up a hole in a pair of socks.

The eveners motion can also be the cause of quite a lot of trouble. The mechanism should be set so that the belt will play near the middle of the cones, or I might say never nearer the little end of the cone than the middle when the machine is running under normal conditions with 4 laps on the apron.

This will insure the machine evening up the work if one of the laps should run out before the operative could replace it. Another reason why the belt should be kept a little nearer the large end of the cone, is that when the belt is shifted so near the small end of the cone it is a great deal more liable to slip, and thus cause a thin place in the lap. The eveners motion should be kept well cleaned and oiled at all times and everything about it should be properly adjusted. The belt should be soft and pliable and the ends should be cemented and not put together with any kind of bulky metal hooks or lace.

All the laps from the finisher should be weighed and those that vary more than 1-2 pound over or under the standard, should be put back and run over.

If the air current is directed too much to one side of the machine it will cause one end of the lap to be soft and thus cause a lot of bad work.

Split Laps.

There are several things that will cause split laps, and as the average carder has more trouble from this than any other one cause I will mention a few of the causes and their remedy:

Too much waste in the mixing will often cause the laps to split and for this reason a mill that works up its own waste should never allow the waste to accumulate but should work it up as fast as it comes back then there will never be so much that it cannot be run with comparative ease. If compressed cotton is being used and it is not given sufficient time to expand after being opened, it will often cause the laps to split. Compressed cotton should be opened from 48 to 72 hours before being fed to the machines. If the air current is too strong it will not only cause a large portion of dirt to be retained in the cotton but will also cause the lap to split. The air current should be so governed by the dampers in the air flues that there will be about twice as much current on the top screen as there is on the bottom screen. I want to say right here that the above proportion will not hold good under all conditions, but out of about 10 years as over-seer of cards, pickers, etc., I have never found a case of split laps that could not be stopped from splitting by first getting the mixing right and then keep moving the dampers until the right proportion of air current was found. In one instance, however, I had to reduce the speed of the fan before I could get the current properly regulated. Split lap preventers may be all right but I am proud of the fact that I have never had any use for them, and have never been bothered with split laps for very long at a time.

In conclusion I will say that cleanliness cannot be emphasized too strongly as this is at the foundation of all good and even running work.

G. R. M.

Number Thirty-Four.

ALL managers, superintendents and practical carders know the necessary importance of a thorough mixing of cotton, yet I would not write this article without trying to impress on the minds of the young men who are now studying for the advancement in cotton manufacturing and expect to fill some

of these places, the importance of a thorough mixing. It is the mixing of the different qualities of cotton in order to secure an economical production of uniform quality and also of the proper color and even yarn.

All mills should have a bale breaker so that the cotton can be opened as it should be, and not thrown off the bales in large quantities of twenty to thirty pounds and expect the feeder to perform the work as well as other machines. It makes no difference how small your opening room, mix as many bales at a time as you can. If not but ten bales, see that they are thoroughly mixed. If 75 or 100 so much the better as it will eliminate unevenness in the yarn but not all of it.

The mixing and the picker rooms have been too much neglected and we are now glad to note these are now receiving attention.

As affecting success in cotton manufacturing, evenness and regularity in the weights of laps is of the most profound importance in producing perfectly even yarn. Great attention should be given to the feeding of the cotton to breakers and the correct weighing of laps on all machines. If feeding is regular with cone belts running in center of cones and kept in proper shape, free from oil, which will cause more or less slipping, and if the laps are correctly weighed it must produce even work on the cards provided all settings and other parts of the card are in good order. It is necessary that the pickers be kept as clean as possible inside and outside and carefully oiled.

Dampers must be set right to get good uniform laps and a good selvage. Imperfect air currents will cause uneven laps to be made and this will surely cause uneven work through all other machines. Carding is the backbone of cotton manufacturing and if you have good carding you may rest assured that there is no excuse for not having good spinning and perfect yarns. You need not think uneven picking and carding will regulate itself at the drawing frames and through the other processes.

Split Laps.

The greatest cause of split laps is the fan speed and dampers not being regulated just right.

Fan speed on breakers should run at least 300 turns more than for intermediate and finishers.

You are also governed by the length of flues and back lash in same.

I have a device that will stop all laps from splitting and it is very simple, being made of wire and placed just behind the callender rolls. By removing the plate the wire is placed every 3 inches pointing to the bite of callender rolls, up to within a half inch. Any man in trouble with split laps can write me a personal letter and I will send him a diagram showing how to make one.

W. F. H.

Trouble in the Cards.

Editor:

In running a card room the object is to produce a clean sliver with a large production, with as little waste and at as low a cost as possible. To insure the best carding it is necessary to have the card properly adjusted, the wires smooth and sharp, and the wires kept from loading up. Should the

cards not be stripped often enough the wires will fill up and give the web a cloudy appearance, uneven and nitty. Grind the cards often enough to keep them sharp. Should the web leave the doffer rough and full of holes it will be found, usually, that it is caused by lumps of cotton on the screen or casing rubbing on the doffer. Small curls and strings are usually caused by fibres striking rough places on some of the plates. Uneven laps and feed rolls being lightly weighted will cause thick and thin places. Should the doffer comb run too slow, or be too far away from the doffer, or being set too high, or the web following the doffer will cause trouble. If the web sags between the comb and front calender roll it will be found that the comb is set too high. In dry weather there is quite a little trouble in the web sticking to the comb, this is usually caused by the electricity in the atmosphere, to overcome this trouble if caused by electricity use more moisture. Sometimes it is necessary to sprinkle warm water under the web. Keep the comb well cleaned.

H. L. F.

Who Will Be President?

There is considerable speculation regarding who will be elected president of the Southern Textile Association at the Greenville S. C., meeting.

There are many who would like to re-elect W. P. Hamrick, the present popular officer but the by-laws provide that a president can serve only one term.

Among those we have heard prominently mentioned for the office are M. G. Stone, of Spartanburg, S. C.; T. B. Wallace, of Laurens, S. C.; J. M. Davis, of Newberry, S. C.; J. H. Bagwell, of Danville, Va.; M. E. Stevens, of Columbus, Ga.; A. M. Hamilton of Huntsville, Ala.; J. H. Merritt of Pelzer, S. C.; S. T. Buchanan of Piedmont, S. C., and A. T. Smith of Langley, S. C.

It is not probable that all of these gentlemen will allow their names to be presented but anyone of them would fill the position with honor to the Southern Textile association.

There are no slates made up of officers for the Southern Textile association and all elections are open.

Every member of the association who is present at the election can cast his vote according to his own wishes. In voting for vice presidents every member votes for four men, the four receiving the highest number of votes are declared elected and in like manner the four vacancies on the Board of Governors are filled.

We hope to see considerable interest taken in this election.

Fined for Carrying Concealed Weapons.

A man named Eb Moseley, of one of the mill villages in Gaffney, S. C., was tried before Magistrate Boulevard charged with carrying concealed weapons. He was found guilty by the magistrate and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$25.

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Starch, Dextrine, etc.**Mineral Oil in Bleaching**

A memorandum signed by several firms engaged in the bleaching and printing of cotton goods has been presented to the Societe Industriale del Muhouse, relating to the damages due to the presence of mineral oils in goods to be bleached.

The various processes of bleaching cotton goods intended for printing comprise the following operation:—Bleaching without pressure: (1.) Liming—that is, boiling in a lime solution. Souring. Successive boiling with carbonate of soda and soda solution. (2.) Liming. Souring. Bleaching with soda and rosin soap.

Bleaching under pressure: The above methods are employed for bleaching without pressure. Boiling under pressure gives an equally good white, and effects a saving of 50 per cent of the time. In addition to these two processes of bleaching there is still another carried on under pressure—(3.) Hot souring. Boiling in a soda solution.

The bleaching is always finished by a treatment of the material in a very dilute solution of chloride of lime. Some bleachworks subject the goods before bleaching to a process of fermentation in order to remove the sizing material. This dissolves the sizing, but has not influence on the oil spots. Each of the above processes has the effect of partially removing spots of oil, but none of them remove spots completely. The variable quantity of paraffin found in mineral oil makes the cloth waterproof. Paraffin in solution is found in these oils. A fresh oil spots, if subjected immediately to the action of the bleaching process, can be removed without leaving any stain. If however, the spots appear in pieces that have been in storage for some time, it will be found that the volatile parts of the oil have evaporated leaving a residue that resists the bleaching process.

Singeing, which always precedes the bleaching process, has a tendency to evaporate the hydrocarbons in the oil and fasten the spots in the fabric. It has been proved that a spot made by a benzo solution of paraffin, which leaves on the fabric a quantity of paraffin equal to 2 per cent of the weight of the goods, cannot be removed completely by the bleaching process.

Mineral-oil spots can be caused in the weaving shed. They take various forms, varying from round spots made by droppings to long streaks, such as are caused by the oil from the loom temples. In some cases the weavers have been known to smear defects in the cloth with mineral oil in order to conceal the imperfections. Frequently threads are found in bleached goods which for a certain distance resist the penetrating action of water. These are usually threads that have been twisted on to others. Occasionally the spots take the form of streaks a quarter of an inch wide, running crosswise of the cloth, caused by

oiling the beards. Very often spots are found on the warp threads of fabrics.

The parts of the loom which are especially liable to throw oil on to the cloth are the cam, which operates the beards, and the picker. The warp threads only are smeared with oil by these parts. Finally, spots are found on the cloth, which are caused by the oil thrown from the shuttles.

Spots on the warp which were caused before weaving are recognized without the slightest difficulty when the goods are run through water. The oiled parts of the thread, owing to their not becoming saturated with water, appear in the form of small, fine streaks or crosses of a dull shade. When examined under the microscope the streaks are found to be limited to single threads. Only part of the pieces in a lot are usually spotted with oil. Some are free from oil spots and others completely sprinkled. In one case the spotted pieces in two lots of goods from the same weaving shed were collected together, and whether by chance or not it was found that these pieces came from certain looms that were running badly.

The manufacturer has a means at hand by which oil spots that cannot be removed from the goods can be prevented. It consists in the use of vegetable oil, as pure as possible. As a substitute for vegetable oil the following mixture is recommended: 3 parts of colza (rape seed) oil, tested for saponification; 1 part Scotch petroleum. This mixture can be relied on by the manufacturer only when he prepares it himself. In one case a weaving shed which had used the mixture for 20 or 25 years suddenly found difficulty with oil spots. The mixtures supplied by two firms were tested. One was found to contain 10 per cent colza oil; the other was pure petroleum. In 1890 it was found that the number of mineral-oil spots increased as the price of colza oil rose.

For preparing the mixture a tank is required in which the materials are mixed by energetic stirring. Once mixed they do not separate. The mixture remains homogenous without the necessity of further stirring.

Other oil spots which resist the action of the bleaching process are caused by the manufacturer using paraffin on the warp threads. This difficulty, however, often arises in the weaving shed without the knowledge of the manager. The use of paraffin and similar mineral waxes should be avoided under all circumstances; soaps serve as a good substitute.

The firms signing the report state that no practical bleaching process is known to them which will remove mineral-oil spots. They therefore desire to record a protest against the use of pure mineral oil for oiling looms and shafting, and have urged the manufacturers to

Continued on page 14

Yarn and Fabrics from Paper

AN interesting paper was read at the recent meeting at Manchester of the Textile Institute, by Carl Pontus Hellburg, of Halmsted, Sweden, on "Pine fiber: A new fiber for textile manufacturing. Mr. Hellburg, who has studied paper spinning for 10 years, traces the history of spinning paper from the hand-spun paper twines and yarns used years ago in China and Japan to the attempts in the United States some 20 years ago to spin paper yarns for textile purposes.

The manufacture of yarns spun from wood pulp or half-made paper was attempted for many years in Germany, and at the works near Waldhof, near Mannheim, the so-called "Licella yarn" was produced, but the yarn department of these works was closed in 1767-8 in consequence of unsuitable machinery, the high cost of production, and the unsatisfactory strength of the yarn.

A superior pulp yarn called "silvalin" was first made at the Elberfeld paper mill, but in 1909 the works were transferred to Hammern, Rheinland, Germany. The method of production employed, according to Mr. Hellburg, is unsuitable for building up a large industry, there being too much waste and too great a difficulty in keeping the rolls sufficiently moist for a few hours until the spinning process takes place. Therefore, Mr. Hellburg says:

In order to obtain an absolutely first-class yarn from pine fiber, finished paper made from the very best sulphite or sulphate pulp must be used, this pulp to be made from the slowly growing white pine which is found in Russia, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Canada, and the United States. The spinning of yarn from finished paper gives that yarn a suitable strength. It has also proved by the trials I have made that Swedish Kraft paper gives a yarn 20 to 25 per cent stronger than other kinds of paper.

Putting aside the advantage of obtaining a stronger yarn by using finished paper instead of pulp, there is no saving in producing yarn from the pulp direct, as the pulp or half-made paper as it should be called, in order to be spun has to be subjected to the same treatment as in making paper, with the exception of the finishing.

Paper yarn for textile purposes, called xylolin, is manufactured in Saxony and Austria and is used for backing carpets and for making carpets composed exclusively of paper yarn. [Samples of xylolin are on file at the Bureau of Manufactures, the methods of making it having been described in Daily Consular and Trade Reports for May 28 and July 26, 1907.] The cost of production by the Clavier method, is rather high, partly because the spinning mills do not make their own raw material—the paper itself; and partly because the machinery employed is not altogether satisfactory. Mr. Hellburg has consequently invented

and patented a combined cutting, dividing, and rolling-to-hobbin machine. Mr. Jagenberg, of Dusseldorf, has constructed a ring-spinning machine for paper which works satisfactorily and requires only one employee at each side of the 100-spindle machine as against two for the Clavier machine of 120 spindles. The new method consists of 9 operations as against 102 in the old method.

Selecting and Spinning the Paper.

The appearance and strength of the yarn will depend on the quality of the paper. From Swedish Kraft a very strong yarn is obtained. Pure sulphite paper which is not mixed with mechanical pulp also produces a serviceable yarn, which is good for many purposes. For specially fine yarn tissue paper is the best. At present there is no paper specially made for spinning purposes, and all Mr. Hellburg's trials have been made with common wrapping paper, the results obtained being exceedingly good. So far, course counts only have been produced.

Paper intended for spinning should be about 19 inches wide and in rolls; these are placed in the cutting machines, which cut the entire width in one operation, in strips of one-sixth to one-half an inch or any required width. The strips thus obtained are simultaneously carried over to the dividing and rolling-to-hobbin machine, and are cut at a speed of about 44 yards per minute. They are separated and rolled on the bobbins in lengths of about 3,000 to 5,000 yards on each bobbin. These bobbins are then removed to the spinning machine, with one bobbin for each spindle, and the paper strip from each bobbin is carried to a dampening roller, and directly after leaving this roller is spun into yarn on a ring spindle, either upon a wooden bobbin or a conically shaped paper tube. The spinning production averages about 356 pounds per 100 spindles in 10 hours.

The paper spinning is very simple; the spinning, preparing, and weaving operation are clean; and there is no fiber dust in the mill. Paper yarn does not require dressing for warp, but can be transferred to the warp beam as it is, owing to its cleanness and evenness of surface.

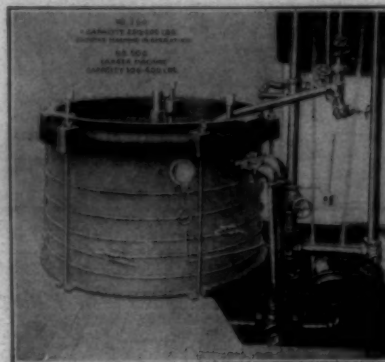
With regard to the uses of this paper yarn, packing twine and cord have been made; and samples of these and several other manufacturers are forwarding (and be loaned to interested firms by the Bureau of Manufactures). Spindles bandings have also been cheaply made (per sample forwarded) and have the additional advantage of being easily washed without fraying. The cotton of which these bands are usually made could be saved for other purposes.

Carpets of all-paper yarn are already in great demand. In carpet backs the paper yarn is said to be superior to jute yarn. It is also useful for floorcloth for linoleum (see sample), and in such linen fabrics as paddings, waterproof canvas, scenery cloth, etc., the paper yarn

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can be used as well. There are many other fabrics to be made of a union of paper yarn and cotton, such as upholstery cloth, mattress cloth, etc. (see samples). Trimmings for curtains and furniture have also been made, composed of a paper yarn overspun with silk (see samples). Samples of white paper yarn dyed in the hank are also forwarded; to insure thorough penetration of the dye, the dyeing should be effected in the pulp.

As a substitute for jute it may be very welcome for bags, sacks, and packing cloth. For wool packs a cloth of all-paper yarn would be very suitable because of its clean surface, the objectionable presence of vegetable fiber in wool might thus be lessened. The Technical College in Bradford is about to make experiments to prove the merits of such wool packs; whether or not wool packs made wholly of paper yarn could withstand the strain after the press packing of the wool is an important point to be ascertained, though the addition of a few strands of jute might lend an additional and sufficient strength.

It is claimed that this paper yarn is not damaged by hot or cold water. Paper-yarn tarpaulin was alternately boiled, air-dried, immersed in cold water, and ironed without suffering damage.

The inventor finally claims for this yarn cheapness of production. German paper-spinning mills in 1909 gave quotations, the cheapest price being 3d. (6 cents) up to 4½d. (9½ cents) per pound in natural, white,

or brown, and for polished or glazed yarns, 5½d. (11 cents) per pound. If, however, the inventor establishes a plant such as he outlines and it commences spinning about 5,000 tons per year and in eight different widths, varying from one-sixth of an inch to one-half an inch, prices in natural, white, or brown color will be about 1½d. (3 cents) to 2½d. (5 cents) per pound, respectively. (The full text of the inventor's address on "Pine Fiber for Textile Manufacture" may be obtained from the Bureau of Manufactures.)—Consular Reports.

Mineral Oils in Bleaching.

Continued from page 8

discard petroleum oils and substitute in their place a mixture of colza oil and Scotch petroleum prepared by themselves. They take this means of making known the serious losses that result from present conditions in the bleaching, dyeing, and printing industries. The reform will result in preventing the difficulties which have accompanied the use of mineral fats for lubricating textile machinery.—Textile Manufacturer of March.

Doesn't Remember Him Now.

"Uncle Mose," said a drummer, addressing an old colored man, "they tell me that you remember seeing George Washington. Is that right?" "Yes, sah," said Uncle Mose, "it was right; I uster 'member seein' him, but since I jined de church, sah, I's done forgot him."—Ex.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Advertising rates furnished upon application.

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Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, June 15

New Advertisements.

A well known traveling man writing to us last week, said, "I want to congratulate you on the remarkable growth of your circulation. I not only see your journal at every mill, but hear it highly spoken of and when I go North this summer I am going to insist that my people place an advertisement with you."

Advertisers everywhere are taking notice of the Southern Textile Bulletin and beginning to realize that it is the best advertising medium for the South.

Recently we received an advertisement for the Cramer System of Air Conditioning, which is to run at regular intervals and also a contract from the Union Shuttle Co., of Lawrence, Mass., manufacturers of high grade shuttles.

This week we are publishing for the first time the advertisement of the Coldwell Gildard Co., of Fall River, Mass. This firm manufactures the well-known C. & G. warp stop motion for looms.

The steady growth of this journal in both circulation and advertising is most gratifying to us.

Southern Textile Association.

It has been said, and is probably true, that more actual manufacturers of cotton attend the meetings of the Southern Textile Association than those of any other association.

While commission men and machinery agents are welcome at the meetings of the Southern Textile Association and many attend, they are in a minority instead of predominating, as is often the case elsewhere.

At the meeting in Augusta, Ga., last July there were about four hundred men present and about ninety per cent of them were cotton manufacturers.

The growth and development of the Southern Textile Association has been indeed remarkable and is due to the fact that at the beginning it made plain the objects of the association and emphasized its attitude by selecting for its officers men of conservative judgment and high character.

There was a fear at the beginning that it would develop into a labor union but it needs only a glance at the personnel of its officers and

Board of Governors to assure any one that it is not and never will be a labor union.

The objects of the Southern Textile Association are entirely educational and social and no efforts are made to supervise the operation of the mills or to even make suggestions to the managers.

The prime object of the association is to educate the practical men of Southern mills to better and more proficient methods of cotton manufacturing and to this end practical papers are read at each meeting and chance given for free discussion upon any subject that is of interest to members.

The second object of the members may be called social, but it also has its educational side, for the man who goes to one of these meetings and comes away without having learned something from the men with whom he comes in contact is not fit to run either a mill or a room.

A superintendent or overseer who stays on one job day after day, is liable to find himself drifting into a mental rut and the contact with the other men of the industry in a meeting, such as will be held at Greenville, should tend to brush the cobwebs off his brain and produce new ideas.

Of course, we find the snob in every walk of life and the mill business is no exception, and we all know the little fellow who imagines he knows it all and scorns to mingle with his fellow workers.

We knew such men ten years ago and we have watched them fall back while more progressive and ambitious men passed them on the ladder of success.

The man who realizes that he has much to learn and who is always willing to give and receive information along practical lines is the man who will eventually succeed.

The Southern Textile Association, while conducted in accordance with its present policy, will be a force of great value to the Southern mills and will receive the support of mill presidents and managers.

Those eligible to membership in the Southern Textile Association are superintendents, overseers, dyers, master mechanics, instructors of textile schools and editors of textile papers. Machinery dealers and salesmen, and commission and cotton merchants are entitled to be associate members.

There is no initiation fee and the dues for both class of members are \$1.00 per year.

Let every one who can possibly do so arrange to be at Greenville.

Meeting of North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

The annual meeting of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association will be held in Charlotte on June 15th.

The only matter of much interest in connection with the meeting is the announced determination of President R. M. Miller, Jr., not to again accept re-election.

Mr. Miller has performed a great deal of work during the number of years that he has been president and there will be much difficulty in finding a successor who will take the same interest in the association.

Coldwell Gildard Co.

The Coldwell Gildard Co., of Fall River, Mass., who have for the past two years, been handling their famous C. & G. warp stop motions through the Charlotte Supply Co. will hereafter have an independent agency, which will be in charge of F. R. Chadwick of Charlotte.

The C. & G. warp stop-motions have been installed in a large number of Southern cotton mills and has been a great success, especially on colored goods. They greatly reduce the seconds and by enabling the weavers to run more looms, they reduce the cost of weaving.

Mr. Chadwick, besides being a practical mill man, is one of the best known and most experienced salesmen in the Southern territory.

No Mill Merger Scare.

We commend the following statement recently appearing from the Farmers' Union Bureau:

"Up-to-date Farmers' Union men see no good in growling about 'refinancing' and the recent big 'merging' of the mills. It is a plain fact that many of the mills are in a bad way, and if they don't 'refinance' and 'merge' some, they will be submerged and go under where cotton growers were when cotton was five cents, before the Union went into business. Our mill men are good fellow competitors with cotton growers for profit out of cotton. These mill men are smart business men and are working not to injure the farmer, but to take care of their own interests, and all cotton growers have to do to protect their interests, is to copy some of these mill movements by 'refinancing' the Farmers' Union and then 'merge' some, too."

Hosiery Mill Abolished.

Columbia, S. C.—The Hosiery mill will be abolished. Following the session of the penitentiary board of directors, with members of the State Board of Health and Governor Blease present the announcement was made that the recommendation of the Board of Health will be carried out. In these recommendations was the finding that the hosiery mill should be abolished.

While all the details have not yet been worked out the fact that the hosiery mill will be no more is an absolute fact now and thus is ended the discussion over a proposition that has stirred the State from one end to the other.

PERSONAL NEWS

W. A. Murr is now fixing looms at the Union Mills, Union, S. C.

Park A. Dallis, of Atlanta, Ga., has been visiting at Walhalla, S. C.

J. M. Withers has moved from the Loray Mills, Ga., to Maiden, N. C.

Charlie Jones is now section hand in spinning at Brookford, N. C.

T. G. Moser has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 5, Pineville, N. C.

J. H. Summey is now overseer of weaving at Walhalla (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

Fred English has accepted a position in the cloth room at Fairmont, S. C.

H. Y. McCord, of Atlanta, Ga., has been elected president of the Aldora Mills at Barnesville, Ga.

J. A. Scott, of Greensboro, N. C., is now fixing looms at the Mineola Mills, Gibsonville, N. C.

S. G. Dover has resigned as overseer of carding at the Ide Mills, Jacksonville, Ala.

Garden Madison has resigned as second hand in spinning room, No. 2, at the Ide Mills, Jacksonville, Ala.

W. L. Gentry is now overseer of card room No. 2, at the Ide Mills, Jacksonville, Ala.

B. B. Scott is now overseer of card room No. 1 at the Ide Mills, Jacksonville, Ala.

Ed Bailey has resigned his position at Experiment, and moved elsewhere.

John Calloway has moved from Greenville, S. C., to the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

J. W. Cook is now overseer of carding at the Patterson Mills No. 2, China Grove, N. C.

J. W. Gray has accepted a position in the store of the Glen-Lowry Mills, Whitmire, S. C.

J. W. Jenkins, formerly of Pineville, N. C., is now overseer of weaving at Rhodhiss, N. C.

W. W. King, of Lancaster, S. C., is now grinding cards at Great Falls, S. C.

S. S. Shuford, of Gastonia, N. C., has returned from a business trip to New York.

E. C. Gossett has moved from Williamston, S. C., to Greenville, S. C.

D. L. Wright has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Dacotah Mills, Lexington, N. C.

P. L. Hazlewood has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at the Mineola Mills, Gibsonville, N. C.

T. A. Hightower is now overseer of weaving with the Limestone and Hamrick Mills, Gaffney, S. C.

E. L. Hinton has been elected temporary president of the Liberty Mills, Clayton, N. C.

Ed Parish has resigned his position as second hand in weaving at the Victory Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.

Geo. W. Watson, of Kosciusko, Miss., has accepted the position of overseer of dyeing at McComb City, Miss.

Burt Abston of Meridian, Miss., has returned to his former position as overseer of dyeing at Kosciusko, (Miss.) Cotton Mills.

J. R. Lee has resigned as overseer of carding at Walhalla (S. C.) Cotton Mills and accepted a position with the Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C.

H. S. Deaver, of the Poe Mills, Greenville, S. C., has accepted a position as deputy at the Monaghan Mills, of the same place.

G. W. Skellon, who has been running both carding and spinning at Hartwell, Ga., will hereafter have charge of carding only.

C. L. Taylor, of the Toxaway Mills, Anderson, S. C., has become overseer of spinning at Hartwell, Ga.

J. A. Mauney has resigned as overseer of cloth room at Catechee, S. C., and has accepted a similar position at Walhalla, S. C.

B. M. Rose, of Gibsonville, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the E. M. Holt Plaid Mills, Burlington, N. C.

J. H. Scarboro, formerly of Columbia, S. C., has returned to that city, and accepted a position with the Richland Mills.

W. M. Sasser, manager of the Lawrenceville, Ga., Mfg. Co., has been visiting his brother, who has been very ill, at Senoia, Ga.

M. H. Gordon has resigned as overseer of spinning at the White Oak Mills, Greensboro, N. C., is now located at Salisbury, N. C.

Robt. Elledge, formerly of the Grendel Mills, Greenwood, S. C., is now on the police force of that town.

A. Fields has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at the White Oak Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

Edward Lovering, secretary and treasurer of the Massachusetts Mills in Georgia, spent a few days in Lindale, Ga., last week.

A. C. Medlin, who recently resigned as overseer of spinning at the Louise Mill, Charlotte, N. C., has accepted a position on the police force of a Mississippi town.

CARDS,
DRAWING,

COTTON
MILL MACHINERY

SPINNING
FRAMES,

MASON MACHINE WORKS

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent
Charlotte, N. C.

COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES

MULES,
LOOMS.

*Superintendents
and Overseers*

SEVIER COTTON MILL,

King's Mountain, N. C.

C. A. Hamilton, Superintendent
A. R. Coleman, Carder
J. C. Davis, Spinner
Q. L. Stewart, Master Mechanic

GATE CITY MILLS.

College Park, Ga.

J. W. Jolly, Superintendent
J. P. Florence, Carder
J. M. Jolly, Spinner
W. T. Hogan, Winding
W. A. Garrison, Master Mechanic

HARTSVILLE COTTON MILL,

Hartsville, S. C.

J. M. McIntyre, Superintendent
J. R. McIntyre, Carder
L. B. Couch, Spinner
W. H. Tillottson, Weaver
L. E. Bagwell, Master Mechanic

WHITE OAK MILLS,

Greensboro, N. C.

T. E. Gardner, Superintendent
R. H. Armfield, Carder
A. Fields, Spinner
H. Pennington, Weaver
K. V. Thigpen, Cloth Room
E. J. Lefort, Dyer
G. M. Campbell, Master Mechanic

PROXIMITY MFG. CO.,

Greensboro, N. C.

Jas. Bangle, Superintendence
R. H. Inman, Carder
Tom Bangle, Spinner
R. E. Sims, Weaver
R. F. Thigpen, Cloth Room
S. R. Hunter, Beaming and Slashing
W. R. Parker, Master Mechanic

DENNISON COTTON MILLS,

Dennison, Texas.

Thos. Howarth, Superintendent
Jas. Cagle, Carder
D. E. McGlon, Spinner
B. Redd, Weaver
M. T. Lucas, Cloth Room
M. T. Talley, Warping and Slashing
Sam Haskins, Master Mechanic

W. M. Burden has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Georgia Cotton Mills, Dublin, Ga.

G. H. Godfrey, of the Toxaway Mills, Anderson, S. C., has become overseer of cloth room at Catechee, S. C.

J. A. Jackson, of Jackson, Ga., has accepted a position in the slasher room of the Fulton Bag Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

J. E. Harden, superintendent of the Asheville, N. C., Cotton Mills has become secretary of the Proximity Mfg. Co., at Greensboro, N. C.

C. L. Howell, of the Manchester Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., has accepted a position with the Anchor Mills, Huntersville, N. C.

H. A. Shirley has resigned as overseer of carding at the Norris Cotton Mills, Catechee, S. C., is now located at Arlington, S. C.

A. F. Northcutt, of Charlotte, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 5, Pineville, N. C.

H. J. Quinn has resigned as overseer of cloth room at Jackson, Ga., to accept a position in the cloth room of the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

R. A. Whatley, of Jackson, Ga., has returned to his former position of overseer of weaving in mill No. 1 of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

J. F. Welch, who recently resigned as overseer of spinning at the Dacotah Mills, Lexington, N. C., is now on the police force of that town.

Frank Rollins has resigned as night overseer of carding and spinning at the Ella Mills, Shelby, N. C., to engage in the mercantile business.

R. H. Armfield, second hand in carding at the Proximity Mills, Greensboro, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the White Oak Mills of the same place.

A. B. McAllister, C. L. Chandler, J. B. Allen, J. S. Horton and M. L. Hull, of Gastonia, N. C., went on the excursion to Jacksonville and Tampa, Fla., last week.

R. F. Clark has resigned as overseer of weaving at Irene, S. C., and has accepted the position of second hand in weaving at Mill No. 1, Pelzer, S. C.

Overflow Personals Page 16

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Carrollton, Ga.—The Mandeville Mills are adding one callender and one stitcher to their cloth room.

Fairmont, S. C.—H. B. Jennings, president of the Fairmont Mills, now has his office at Spartanburg, S. C.

Durham, N. C.—Workmen are now engaged in overhauling 25,000 spindles in the East Durham Cotton Mills.

Lowell, N. C.—The Lowell Cotton Mills will go on short time next week. They will run five days and four nights per week.

Galveston, Tex.—Leonard Joseph, of this city, has bought the Galveston Waste Mills and will add considerable new machinery.

Gaffney, S. C.—The Irene Mill is undergoing a complete renovation, the place being thoroughly cleaned and repaired. The improvements will add much to the mill.

Knoxville, Tenn.—E. E. Hartzell, Broadway, has been appointed the representative of the Appalachian Mills, men's cotton ribbed underwear, in New York.

Rockingham, N. C.—Work on the large addition to Roberdel Mill No. 2 is progressing rapidly and the installation of the new machinery will begin in a few weeks.

Fairmont, S. C.—Superintendent R. P. Sweeney has spring water running to all departments of the mill. It is very refreshing as well as a big convenience.

Elon College, N. C.—The work of overhauling the spinning at the Ossipee Mills has been completed and the workmen have gone to Durham.

Siler City, N. C.—The Hadley People's Manufacturing Co., have increased their capital from \$36,800 to \$51,800. This new stock is to cover the recent purchase of machinery amounting to \$15,000.

Greenville, S. C.—The Monaghan Mills are building a new office for those whom it will be necessary to have at the mill each day. This structure is located on the corner of McBeth street and First avenue.

Jonesville, S. C.—The Jonesville Mfg. Company, which enterprise went into bankruptcy some weeks ago, closed down its plant last Friday night. There were between three hundred and fifty and four hundred operatives employed in this mill. A good many have already left Jonesville and there are a number moving out. It is not known just what turn will be taken now in winding up the affairs of this company.

West Point, Ga.—Geo. H. Lanier and R. C. Freeman left last week for Boston, where they go to attend the director's meeting of the Lanett Cotton Mills. The Lanett Mills are largely owned by Boston capitalists.

Valdosta, Ga.—The Strickland Cotton Mills have secured orders recently from bag manufacturers for 2,750,000 yards of brown sheeting, lightweight, which will be put through the bleacheries during the next 10 weeks.

Weldon, N. C.—Several experts are here to begin the development of the Roanoke river water powers recently purchased by Frank J. Gould. The improvements are expected to furnish 25,000 horse-power for transmission across North Carolina to Petersburg and Norfolk.

Norfolk, Va.—The Norfolk Silk Co.'s mills closed down last Friday, throwing about 300 employees out of work. The management states that the mills have closed temporarily for repairs and probably will resume operations within a few weeks.

Montgomery, Ala.—According to a local report, the Girard Cotton Mills have advised the State prison inspector that they will no longer employ persons less than 18 years of age. The mill will therefore be out of the jurisdiction of the State laws regarding child labor.

Baltimore.—According to a local report, the International Cotton Mills Corporation is about to issue \$2,000,000 of 6 per cent five year notes, redeemable at par and interest at any interest date, and convertible at the option of the holder into preferred stock at par.

Concord, N. C.—The Franklin Mill closed down last Wednesday until Monday morning. The Young-Hartsell mill also has been standing for several days, for lack of power, as this mill uses secondary power from the Southern Power Co.

Narrows, Va.—Walter Graham, proposes the organization of the River Falls Cotton Mills with a large plant driven by electricity. The electricity is to be obtained from the waterpower-electrical plant which will be built by the Gap Falls Power & Light Co., which Mr. Graham proposes to organize. No details have been determined for either plant.

Dallas, Ga.—The Paulding County Cotton Manufacturing Co., will drive its mill by electricity, and all the arrangements therefor have been completed. This electricity will be obtained from the transmission lines of the Paulding County Power Co., which has built a \$50,000 water-

power-electrical plant about three miles from Dallas.

Montgomery, Ala.—On account of the high price of cotton which, it is stated, makes it impossible to operate it at a profit, the Montala cotton mills, with 10,000 spindles, and the Montgomery Cordage Company, using 125 bales of cotton per month, have closed their plants for the summer. They will not resume until the new crop is harvested in the fall.

Randleman, N. C.—A charter has been issued to the Deep River Mills (Inc.), of Randleman, Randolph county, to acquire the Randleman Manufacturing company and the Naomi Falls Manufacturing company, at Randleman. The capital stock is \$600,000 authorized, with J. E. Gilmer, of Winston-Salem; J. C. Watkins, of Greensboro, and H. G. Chatham, of Winston-Salem, as incorporators.

Roswell, Ga.—Bolan G. Brumby, trustee in bankruptcy of the Laurel Mills Manufacturing Co., announces that he will sell at Marietta, on July 3, at public sale to the highest bidder, the property of the bankrupt estate. The property consists of a plant on the Southern Railway, 15 miles from Atlanta, 80 acres of land on the Chattahoochee River, water power, large dam, plant equipped with an electric lighting and sprinkling system, mill building, warehouses, commissary, storehouses, 13 tenement houses and machinery for operating woolen mill.

Carrollton, Ga.—The Mandeville Mills will erect a 100 by 112 foot addition to their main building, and a 16 by 100 foot extension to the picker room of yarn mill No. 2, three story structures. These new additions will provide space for 10,000 spindles and accompanying machinery to be installed when the buildings are finished. The company has bought 20 automatic looms, but will eventually, it is stated, purchase 120 more, thus giving a total of 140 looms. The present 120 plain looms are then to be discarded. These improvements will cost about \$150,000.

Anniston, Ala.—The American Net & Twine Co.'s recently mentioned proposed enlargement of its Anniston, Ala., plant has been fully decided on. It will about double the capacity of the plant. Plans and specifications have been completed for erecting the additional building for the main mill structure, 20 cottages for operatives and the construction of a 60x300-foot warehouse of brick, etc. At present the plant has 10,000 spindles, and it is rumored that about that number will be added. The improvements are reported to cost about \$150,000.

Springfield, Mo.—C. G. Rooks, representing the Princess Manufacturing Co., of Detroit, Mich., is in Springfield for the purpose of considering the establishing of a factory to manufacture women's and misses' wash dresses. Mr. Rooks is believed to be favorably impressed with Springfield, on account of its shipping and receiving facilities as a manufacturing point. The Princess Manufacturing Co. has three branches—one at Buffalo, one at Syracuse and one at Cleveland. The main office is at Detroit, where 2,300 persons are employed. The branch factories employ from 300 to 800 women.

Cedartown, Ga.—The Georgia Power Co. is building a 100-foot dam above Tallulah Falls, giving them a fall of 500 feet, and developing 100,000 horse power. In order not to deface these beautiful falls, they are tunneling through solid rock to their base.

The engineering corps is now in the field surveying the route for conveying this power to Atlanta, thence up to Cartersville, Aragon and Rome. Capt. J. J. Calhoun of Cartersville, a representative of the company, was here last week, and says that if Cedartown desires it the line will be extended here, furnishing all the power needed in the city and vicinity.

Asheville, June 9.—The closing of the Asheville cotton mill will become effective next Thursday, June 15, and many of the 300 employees of the mill are seeking employment elsewhere while some have secured employment along other lines in Asheville. Superintendent J. E. Hardin, who is also a member of the city council of Asheville, will become secretary of the Proximity Mill at Greensboro. Mr. Hardin will leave shortly to assume his new duties. His family, however, will remain in Asheville until late in the fall. The closing of the mill is due to the unsatisfactory condition of the cotton prints market, but it is expected that the mill will resume operations with a return of more stable business conditions, probably in the fall.

Barnesville, Ga.—At a meeting of the directors of the Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga., which was recently mentioned, the plans for the erection of an additional two-story building to the company's plant and the changing of the product from yarn to cloth were officially ratified. H. Y. McCord, of Atlanta, Ga., was elected president to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of President T. D. Stewart, his partner in business. F. M. Inman, of Atlanta, is secretary and treasurer, and H. E. Hightower, of Thomaston, Ga., vice president and manager. Contracts for machinery for the addition have been placed with

J. H. Mayes of Charlotte and will include Woonsocket roving, Fales & Jenks spinning, Easton & Burnham spoolers and Entwistle warpers.

Columbus, Ga.—Mill operators here are having considerable trouble in getting operatives to keep their plants running, due, it is said, to the city's compulsory vaccination campaign. The superintendent of one of the larger mills says that more than 200 hands are out, a majority of whom object to being vaccinated, and are remaining at their homes on the Alabama side of the Chattahoochee River to evade the movement. In several of the mills entire departments are closed down and it is said there are indications that the end is not in sight. Slow progress is being made in the vaccinating and an appeal has been made to the city council to modify the order, as it applies to the industrial plants. It is said there are only a few cases of disease here.

Griffin, Ga.—Referee in bankruptcy, W. E. H. Searcy, Jr., before whom creditors' meetings were recently held in the involuntary bankruptcy proceedings brought against Boyd-Mangham Manufacturing Co., Spalding Cotton Mills and Central Mills, Inc., cotton goods, etc., Griffin, Ga., as noted, has filed in the District Court a certificate of certain questions propounded to J. J. Mangham, officer and director of each of the said mills, who, after being called and sworn as a witness, refused to answer these questions on the ground that the answers if made would tend to incriminate him or to subject him to criminal prosecution. In the opinion of the referee it was the duty of the witness to answer all of these questions and a continued refusal to answer same would be in contempt, and he asks the court's opinion thereon.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Standard Knitting Mills are now operating the additions planned some time ago. Between \$250,000 and \$300,000 has been invested for the buildings and machinery. As enlarged the plant consumes about 7,000 bales of cotton every year and produces 300,000 dozen men's union suits, 700 persons being employed. The improvements include a 75 by 178 foot cotton yarn building, three stories high, 40 by 70 foot powerhouse, 28 by 75 foot picker building, 30 by 85 foot warehouse and 50 by 75 foot bleach and dye house, costing about \$50,000; 13,000 spindles and accompanying machinery, purchased for about 120,000; 60 knitting machines, for about \$23,000; sewing and finishing machines,

for \$15,000; two 300-horsepower boilers, for about \$12,000, and 500-horsepower engine, for about \$6,000.

Meeting of South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

The South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, with an attendance of approximately 50 delegates, met at the Battery Park hotel in Asheville, N. C., on last Friday morning to transact any business that might come before the association; elect officers and discuss the cotton mill situation generally. In addition to the delegates, there were a number of visiting mill men. President Ellison A. Smyth, Secretary Charles S. Manning and Treasurer J. A. Brock were in attendance. The sessions were held behind closed doors.

The decision to bring about a curtailment of output by the closing of every mill in South Carolina for two weeks in July and August of this year, was the feature of the meeting. The reports read showed that at least 25 per cent of the spindles in South Carolina are now idle and have been for some time.

Addresses were made by D. R. Coker, of Hartsville, S. C.; Ira W. Williams, of Columbia, and E. J. Watson, commissioner of agriculture for South Carolina, all of whom outlined the steps taken for the improvement of the staple of cotton, and demonstrated the work done by the United States government along this line. The association expressed sympathy with the work and voted on contribution to further it.

Officers Elected.

The following officers were elected:

President, E. A. Smyth, Greenville; secretary, C. S. Manning, Greenville; treasurer, J. A. Brock, Anderson.

Those Present.

The following delegates answered the roll call: Leroy Springs, William G. Bailey, C. M. Bailey, H. B. Jennings, J. A. Chapman, J. D. Woodside, C. F. Woodside, Lewis W. Parker, C. S. Webb, George W. Sumner, L. F. Wright, T. M. Norris, R. Ramseur, John A. Law, Emslie Nicholson, Thomas M. Marchant, T. S. Perrin, J. R. Westmoreland, Frank Hammond, J. H. Morgan, Ellison A. Smyth, John W. Arrington, Thomas I. Charles, Charles S. Manning, J. Adger Smyth, Jr., W. E. Beattie, C. E. Graham, G. Lang Anderson, R. B. Gossett, L. D. Blake, J. D. Hammett, L. O. Hammett, W. P. Orr, George P. Hammett, J. C. Self, James H. Morgan, Jr., R. P. Roberts, J. R.

Continued on page 16

Going Up!

Notwithstanding the "apathy of the times" that I have read about in the financial papers lately, the sales of



are going up. The Turbo has been on the market but three short years and already there are over 12,000 in use or contracted for. So I can't help observing that a humidifier with a guarantee seemed to be what mill men were waiting for.

Send for the catalogue, or better yet, let one of our engineers bring one.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 1 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
B. S. COTTRELL, Manager.

Cotton Mill Directory

OF THE SOUTH

PRICE \$1.00

WILL APPEAR AUGUST 1st, 1911

We will on August 1st, 1911, issue the first edition of the COTTON MILL DIRECTORY OF THE SOUTH. This book will contain the most reliable information relative to Southern Cotton Mills and will contain a number of new features. It will be issued in pocket size . . .

Clark Publishing Co.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

Excellent Location**for Establishment of Cotton Mill**

At a point in South Carolina, served by three railroads, we are in position to offer site for cotton mill, and will arrange with proper parties for the subscription of one-half the stock of a large mill.

Full particulars on request to

J. W. WHITE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

Big Turbo Installation.

Recently a contract was awarded to the G. M. Parks Co., of Fitchburg, Mass., to install 1,071 turbo-humidifiers in the Harmony Mills, Cohoes, N. Y., combined with which is the air-cleaning process that is usually installed in conjunction with this system. The company will also install the Parks system of hot water heating.

The remodeling of the Harmony Mills is one of the most important and interesting developments that has occurred in the textile industry for a long time, and is engaging the attention of textile machinery men in all parts of the country.

The changes are being made under the direct supervision of Messrs. Duncan and Raeburn, Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., engineers of New York, and F. P. Sheldon & Sons, consulting engineers of Providence, R. I., are co-operating with them.

A short time ago the G. M. Parks Co., installed an equipment in the Chicopee Mfg. Co., and they are naturally of the opinion that the contract of the Harmony Mills is a further endorsement of the Turbo-Humidifier and the Parks system, inasmuch as Mr. Duncan, the treasurer of the Chicopee, placed the contract for both mills, and he certainly would not have done so had the original installation been anything but satisfactory.

With regard to the feasibility of a hot water system in large mills, such as the Harmony, Mr. F. W. Parks expresses his belief that it is entirely an engineering problem. In the Harmony plant an economical low pressure steam equipment would require at least a 20-inch main pipe, while with the Parks system two seven-inch pipes are all that are necessary. The prime feature, however, of a hot water system is the central control which is afforded. The engineer in the power station, by controlling the tempera-

ture of the water in the system, controls it for the entire plant. This means very accurate apportionment of the heating surfaces and supply pipes. Water is circulated by centrifugal pumps and control is effected by the speed of these, as well as by the temperature of the water. The advantages of uniformity in temperature are becoming more and more widely appreciated by textile manufacturers, as it is realized that uniformity in manufacturing is thus produced. That this uniformity can be attained in a positive and accurate manner by a hot water system is generally admitted.

The Harmony mill contract for humidifiers makes an aggregate of 2,421 on the books of the G. M. Parks Co., to be installed in the near future. These include installations for Alta Vista, Ga., Cotton Mills, Southern Aseptic Co., Columbia, S. C.; Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Co., Cornwall, Can.; Fort Drummer Cotton Mills, Brattleboro, Vt.; Hampton Co., Easthampton, Mass.; Westervelt Mills, Greenville, S. C.; Mount Vernon-Woodberry group, International Cotton Mills, Corp., Baltimore, Md.; Harmony Mills, Cohes, N. Y.

The G. M. Parks Co., have always been consistent users of publicity. They use the columns of the trade papers freely, and supplement it by the "Fog Horn." This is a little magazine they send to textile manufacturers, describing their work more intimately and at greater length than would be possible otherwise.

They tell us that the Fog Horn will be gladly sent to any person stating his connection in the textile trade.

Night School at Pelzer.

A night school was begun at the No. 4 mill this week with twenty enrolled. Mr. Girardeau is the teacher. This is the work of the Textile Improvement Club organized some time ago.

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—There has been some improvement in the forward demand for staple cotton goods, but the amount of business coming forward can not be said to be satisfactory.

Buyers continue to pursue a hand to mouth policy and seem to have no uneasiness regarding their ability to cover their requirements when the goods are needed.

It is a difficult matter to make the buyer realize that supplies available for spot or nearby shipment are decidedly small, and, with the extensive curtailment, will be shorter still as the summer progresses.

The call for sheetings and drills continues light, with buyers constantly looking for soft spots.

It is reported that several lines of well known gingham will be priced in the next few days.

On lines of gingham for the jobbing trade, mills are not showing any haste to open, although it is not generally thought that the pricing of lines for spring will be any later than a year ago.

No higher prices are looked for about the market and some talk is heard of slight shaving of values in an effort to book as large a business as possible.

The export situation remains quiet although there are many who look for more activity at an early date.

Cotton wash fabrics have begun to move fairly freely in one or two quarters, and warmer weather will undoubtedly bring out a very fair volume of business later on. Trading in the print cloth market last week was rather slow, the total sales amounting to 105,000 pieces. Manufacturers insisted on better advances over the best prices yet paid this season before they would sell with any degree of freedom, and buyers have been unwilling to pay the advances.

Manufacturers feel safe in the belief that there will not be enough goods available between now and late fall to depress prices. In fact, they are fairly certain that prices will go higher, but some of them do not feel safe enough in this belief to hold their surplus goods in the face of a bumper crop of cotton.

Current quotations are given about as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in std.	3%	..
28-inch, 64x60s	3½	..
Gray goods, 39-in 68x72s	5%	..
38½-inch, standard	5 1-16 to 5%	..
Brown drills, standards	8%	..
Sheetings, south std.	8%	..
3-yard	7½	..
4-yard, 56x60	6%	..
Denims, 9-ounce	14 to 17	..
Stark, 8-ounce duck	13%	..
Hartford, 11-ounce 40-in duck	17	..
Tickings, 8-ounce	13%	..
Standard fancy prints	5 to 5½	..
Standard gingham	7	..
Fine dress gingham	7½ to 9%	..
Kid finished cambrics	3% to 4	..

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, June 9.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, June 9, were compiled by the New York cotton exchange:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	This Yr.	Last Yr.
Port receipts.....	20,009	41,704
Overland to mills and Canada	5,680	9,622
Southern mill takings (estimated)	20,000	10,000
Loss of stock at interior towns..	16,240	17,297

Brought into sight for the week... 29,479 44,026

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

	This Yr.	Last Yr.
Port receipts...	8,406,561	7,107,239
Overland to mills and Canada	917,478	788,715
Southern mill takings (estimated)	2,075,000	2,000,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1.....	103,930	118,410

Brought into sight thus far for season... 11,502,921 10,074,364
Fourteen thousand two hundred and forty-one bales added to receipts for the season.

Visible Supply of American Cotton.

June 9th, 1911	1,671,722
Previous week	1,810,217
This date last year	1,707,541

Cotton Crop of 1910 Most Valuable Ever Produced.

Washington, June 12.—The cotton crop of 1910 was announced today to be the most valuable ever produced in the United States. Estimated in the census bureau's annual bulletin, the crop last year was valued at \$953,180,000 compared with \$812,090,000 for 1900.

Too Much in Earnest.

Bank President—What's the matter?

Bank Vice-President—I was just thinking. I sat next to our cashier in church yesterday and I don't quite like the way he sings, "Will They Miss Me When I'm Gone."—Exchange.

Elected to Heaven.

An African Methodist revival was in progress at Buxton, Iowa. Brother Johnson had "wrestled" long and hard in an effort to "get religion." At last the minister rose wearily. "Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "sins be forgiven him." "I move you that Bro. Johnson's "I second dat motion," came simultaneously from a dozen husky throats. And his sins were unanimously forgiven.—Success.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The past week in yarns has been quiet and a continuation of the hand to mouth policy of buyers is generally reported.

It is generally considered to be a waiting market and large buyers can see nothing to cause them to cover their needs.

No increase in stocks is reported and deliveries on old contracts were good.

Prices on knitting yarns have been very irregular with a slight tendency to higher values. There was some inquiry on numbers ranging from 10s to 14s.

Consumers of weaving yarns are generally sticking to the hand to mouth policy but there were some purchases of 30-2 warps and it is reported that 1,000 warps of 20-2 black and white were bought at 27 cents.

A great many of the dealers report a decidedly better feeling existing in manufacturing circles than prevailed a month ago.

Southern Single Skeins:

8s	20 1-2
10s	21 —
12s	21 1-2
14s	22 —
16s	22 1-2
20s	22 1-2
26s	24 —
30s	25 1-2

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

4s to 8s	21 —
10s	21 1-2
12s	22 —
14s	22 1-2
16s	22 1-2
20s	23 —23 1-2
24s	24 —
26s	24 1-2
30s	26 —
40s	30 —
50s	36 —36 1-2
60s	43 —

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in

Skeins:

8-3 hard twist	21 —
8-4 slack	21 1-2
9-4 slack	21 1-2-22

Southern Single Warps:

8s	21 —
10s	21 1-2
12s	22 —
14s	22 —22 1-2
16s	22 1-2-23

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	21 —
10s	21 1-2
12s	22 —
14s	22 1-2
16s	22 1-2-23
20s	23 1-2-23 3-4
24s	24 1-2
26s	24 1-2-25
30s	26 —26 1-2
36s	28 1-2
40s	30 1-2-31 1-2
50s	36 —36 1-2

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on

Cones:

8s	21 —
10s	22 —
12s	22 —
14s	22 1-2
16s	22 1-2-23
18s	23 —23 1-2
20s	23 1-2-23 3-4
22s	24 —
24s	24 1-2-25
26s	25 1-2
30s	26 —26 1-2
40s	30 —30 1-2

Single Skein Carded Peeler:

20s	25 —25 1-2
24s	26 1-2
26s	27 —
30s	30 —
36s	32 —
40s	33 —
50s	39 —
60s	45 —45 1-2

Two-Ply Carded Peeler Skeins:

20s	26 —
22s	26 1-2
24s	27 —
26s	27 1-2-28
30s	30 —30 1-2
36s	32 1-2-33
40s	34 —34 1-2
50s	39 —
60s	45 —46

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	30 —30 1-2
24s	33 —
30s	37 —
40s	42 —43
50s	50 —
60s	59 —60

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	29 —30
24s	32 —
30s	36 —38
40s	41 —42
50s	48 —50
60s	56 —60
70s	67 —70
80s	74 —77

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other
Southern Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill
Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills	70	75
Aiken Mfg. Co.	85	...
American Spinning Co.	160	...
Anderson Cot. Mills pfd	90	...
Aragon Mills	65	...
Arcadia Mills	95	...
Arkwright Mills	100	...
Augusta Factory, Ga.	60	65
Avondale Mills, Ala.	116	120
Belton Cotton Mills	125	...
Brandon Mills	85	...
Brogan Mills	61	...
Calhoun Mills	61	...
Capital Cotton Mills	80	85
Chiquola Mills	167	...
Clifton Mfg. Co.	100	...
Clifton Mfg. Co., pfd	95	...
Clinton Cotton Mills	125	...
Courtenay Mfg. Co.	95	...
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92½	100
Cox Mfg. Company	70	...
D. E. Converse Co.	100	...
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	...
Darlington Mfg. Co.	75	...
Drayton Mills	90	95
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	117	...
Easley Cotton Mills	160	165
Enoree Mfg. Co.	50	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd	100	...
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	75	...
Exposition Cot. Mills, Ga.	210	...
Fairfield Cotton Mills	70	...
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	65	...
Gainesville C. M. Co., Ga.	80	...
Glenwood Mills	140	...
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.	101	...
Glenn-L. Mfg. Co., pfd	95	...
Gluck Mills	101	...
Granby Cot. Mills, pfd	38	...
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	160	165
Greenwood Cotton Mills	57	59
Grendel Mills	100	...
Hamrick Mills	100	...
Hartsville Cot. Mills	190	...
Inman Mills	110	...
Inman Mills, pfd	101	...
Jackson Mills	95	...
King, Jno. P. Mfg Co., Ga.	85	100
Lancaster Cotton Mills	130	...
Lancaster Cot. Mills, pfd	98	...
Langley Mfg. Co.	110	...
Laurens Cot. Mills	125	...
Limestone Cotton Mills	175	...
Lockhart Mills	70	...
Marlboro Mills	80	...
Mills Mfg. Co.	99	93
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	105	...
Monarch Cot. Mills	105	...
Monaghan Mills	101	...
Newberry Cot. Mills	125	...
Ninety-Six Mills	140	...
Norris Cotton Mills	120	...
Olympia Mills, 1st pfd	90	...
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., pfd	90	...
Orr Cotton Mills	96	...
Ottarway Mills	100	...
Oconee	100	...
Oconee, pfd	100	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd	100	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd	100	...
Parker Mills, Guar.	102	103½
Parker Mills, pfd	80	83½
Parker Mills, Com.	40	...
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	162½	...

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks,
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Rail-
road Stock and Other High
Grade Securities

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Arlington	140	...
Atherton	80	...
Avon	98	...
Bloomfield	110	...
Brookside	105	...
Brown Mfg. Co.	125	141
Cannon	125	...
Cabarrus	125	...
Chadwick-Hoskins	95	...
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd	100	...
Clara	110	...
Cliffside	190	200
Cera	135	...
Dresden	136	...
Dilling	100	125
Elmira, pfd	100	...
Erwin, pfd	100	...
Florence	126	...
Flint	116	125
Gaston	90	...
Gibson	70	85
Highland Park	200	...
Highland Park, pfd	101	...
Henrietta	170	...
Imperial	101	...
Kesler	125	140
Linden	90	94
Loray, pfd	200	...
Lowell	251	...
Lumberton	125	...
Mooresville	90	...
Modena	200	...
Nokomis, N. C.	110	...
Ozark	125	...
Patterson	110	103
Raleigh	155	161
Roanoke Mills	136	...
Salisbury	96	...
Statesville Cot. Mills	110	...
Trenton, N. C.	110	...
Tuscarora	106	...
Washington, pfd	30	...
Washington	103	125
Wiscasset	100	103
Woodlawn	162½	98
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	162½	98
Pickens Cotton Mills	162½	...
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	115	...
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	25	...
Riverside Mills	127½	...
Saxon Mills	60	...
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	125	...
Spartan Mills	72	...
Toxaway Mills	260	...
Tucapau Mills	50	...
Union-Buffero Mills, 1st	15	...
pfd	112	...
Union-Buffero Mills, 2d	80	...
pfd	95	...
Victor Mfg. Co.	100	...
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	100	...
Warren Mfg. Co.	100	...
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd	95	...
Watts Mills	120	...
Whitney Mfg. Co.	120	...
Williamston Mills	115	...
Woodruff Cotton Mills	97½	...
Woodside Mills	...	...

Personal Items

(Continued from page 11)

J. O. Edward, of Pell City, Ala., paid us a visit this week.

W. A. Barbee has moved from Albemarle, N. C., to Big Lick, N. C.

J. D. Bacon has resigned as superintendent of the Jennings Cotton Mill, Lumberton, N. C.

W. T. Hamsby has resigned as second hand in carding at the Richland Mill, Columbia, S. C.

N. H. McGuire, of Gainesville, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at Mill No. 2, Fort Mill, S. C.

T. J. Digby has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mill at Atlanta, Ga., and will be superintendent of the new Oakland Mill at Newberry, S. C.

A. D. Hester, of Kannapolis, N. C., has accepted the position of second hand in spinning at the Catawba Mills, Newton, N. C.

A. R. Bennett has resigned his position with the Franklin Mill, Greer, S. C., to accept one with the Brandon Mill, Greenville, S. C.

T. A. Hightower, who has had charge of the weaving at the Hamrick Mill, Gaffney, S. C., has also taken charge of the weaving at the Limestone Mill, of the same place.

A. S. Iler, who has been with the Greenwood, S. C., Cotton Mill for some time as engineer, has resigned that position to go with the Greenwood Hardware Co., as head of the plumbing department.

Help Wanted.

We want families of help consisting of a picker hand, 2 card hands, 2 intermediate speeder hands. Also several spinners and spoolers.

Mill running full time. Will send transportation. Address Roanoke Cotton Mills, Roanoke, Va.

Arrested in South Carolina.

John Dobbins, a white man wanted in Rutherford county, North Carolina, by his bondsmen, was arrested at Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., by Policeman M. S. Turner, and the prisoner will be sent to North Carolina. A \$50 reward was offered for Dobbins' arrest and this money goes to Mr. Turner. Dobbins has been wanted in North Carolina for three years. For what offense he is wanted in North Carolina is not known, but it is thought for violating the whiskey laws of that state.

Committed to Jail.

R. R. Davis, a mill worker, of Spartanburg, was committed to jail by Magistrate J. M. Bowden on a charge of refusing to support his wife and children. Davis was arrested at Gaffney.

A Near Accident.

J. A. Fowler, superintendent of the Locke Mill, Concord, N. C., came near being seriously hurt by a street car. His hat blew off, and in jumping off after it got off the wrong way and was thrown to the ground. His feet fell toward the car, and he was caught by it and turned completely around. Fortunately he was not hurt.

Patents Canvas Cotton Basket.

W. C. Burnes, until recently superintendent of the Cherokee Cotton Mills, Griffin, Ga., has invented a canvass cotton basket, which he thinks will solve the cotton basket problem for the farmers. The basket is inexpensive, being held together by a stout steel frame, and has the additional advantage of being durable. A patent has been applied for and will be granted at an early date.—Ga. and Ala. Industrial Index.

Killing at Lanett.

Tuesday morning there occurred a homicide in the yards of the Lanett Cotton Mills, Adolphus, known as "Doodle" Harrison, being killed by James Oglesby. Both were colored, and trusted employees of the Lanett Mills.

The difficulty started in the warehouse, and as the two men were alone it is not known how the fuss started or who was the aggressor. They began scuffling when they got into a rough and tumble fight in the mill yard. Suddenly the mill operatives and office force were startled at hearing five pistol shots fired in rapid succession, and when help arrived "Doodle" had received three mortal wounds in his breast.

Killed by Mill Machinery.

Miss Moxley, an aged maiden lady employed at Stimpson and Steele's Cotton Mill at Turnersburg, N. C., was so badly injured while at work in the mill Thursday that she died Saturday. Her clothing was caught by a set screw on a revolving shaft and her body was pulled into the machinery and dashed against the floor until life was almost extinct, when she was rescued. A young woman, who first saw her, seized the belt of the shafting and with almost superhuman strength broke the belt, thus stopping the machinery, and the old lady was quickly released from the machinery and given medical attention. In addition to being injured about the head and body, her clothing had been drawn so closely about her neck that she had almost strangled to death.

A Tragic Death.

Benjamin F. Fuller, for several years a resident of Greenville, S. C., and an employee at the Woodside Cotton Mill met a tragic death early Saturday morning, his mangled body being found beside the main line of the Southern Railway, near the Summett street crossing, between the Carolina and Woodside Mills.

There are a number of theories surrounding the death of Fuller, all of which, of course, are merely speculative. Some think that he might have fallen from a train on which he was riding, while others have advanced the theory that he was asleep on the track at the time the train came past.

Fuller is survived by five children, one daughter and four sons. The sons are E. C., J. B., Edgar G. and Leslie, all of whom are employed at the Woodside Cotton Mills.

Cotton Manufacturing in Latin America.

The great bulk of the cotton-goods requirements of Latin America is, and will continue to be, imported, but 10 of the 20 independent countries lying south of the United States now have cotton mills. The Brazilian mills turn out \$40,000,000 worth of cotton goods annually, or about two-thirds of the requirements of the nation. In Mexico and Peru also the local mills have secured a good proportion of the business, mainly, however, in the coarse and medium grades; but in the other countries there is no prospect that the local mills will become a large factor in the trade.

Reliable data as to the industry are difficult to obtain, but the best estimates I could secure on my recent trip through the 20 countries show the distribution of the cotton mills as follows:

There are no cotton mills in Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Paraguay, or Bolivia. The capital invested in Brazilian mills is estimated at \$75,000,000, and that in Mexican mills at \$50,000,000, so that, including knitting mills, the amount of capital employed in cotton manufacturing in Latin America is probably about \$140,000,000.—W. A. Graham Clark in Consular Reports.

Meeting of South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers

Continued from page 13

Cleveland, J. A. Brock, Alex. Long, C. M. Bye, J. M. Gear, W. B. Moore. The visitors were E. J. Watson, of Columbia; David R. Coker, of Hartsville; A. C. Walker, of Greenville; S. H. Chadbourn, of Spartanburg; Charles Williams, of Columbia; M. B. Hutchison, of Charleston; Browning Goldsmith, of Greenville; H. H. Watkins, of Belton; J. Frank Watkins, of Anderson; James H. Maxwell, of Greenville; L. A. Griffith, of Columbia; W. W. Stover, W. A. Gilreath and H. S. Allen, of Greenville.

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A tramp went to a farmhouse, and sitting down in the front yard, began to eat the grass.

The housewife's heart went out to him: "Poor man, you must indeed be hungry. Come around to the back."

The tramp beamed and winked at the hired man.

"There," said the housewife, when the tramp hove in sight, pointing to a circle of green grass, "try that; you will find that grass so much longer."—Exchange.

Its Worth.

Some good luck had come to him in business that day and he felt as if he wanted to share it with others. So when he reached her house and dismissed the station hack with its two sorry horses he joyously handed the driver two dollars.

The driver looked at the money, then at the man, and then at his horses, and finally said:

"All right, sir; which horse do you want?"—Exchange.

Profane Silence.

The other day upon the links a distinguished clergyman was playing a closely contested game of golf. He carefully teed up his ball approved grace; he raised his driver and hit the ball a tremendous clip, but instead of soaring into the azure it perversely went about twelve feet to the right and then buzzed around in a circle. The clerical gentlemen frowned, scowled, pursed up his mouth and bit his lips, but said nothing, and a friend who stood by him said: "Doctor, that is the most profane silence I ever witnessed."—Exchange.

It Nearly Killed Him.

"Medicine won't help you any," the doctor told his patient. "What you need is a complete change of living. Get away to some quiet country place for a month. Go to bed early, eat more roast beef, drink plenty of good rich milk, and smoke just one cigar a day."

A month later the patient walked into the doctor's office. He looked like a new man, and the doctor told him so.

"Yes, Doctor, your advice certainly did the business. I went to bed early and did all the other things you told me. But say, Doctor, that one cigar a day almost killed me at first. It's no joke starting in to smoke at my time of life."—Exchange.

COTTON GOODS TARIFFS

Continued from page 3

duty; Venezuela, cotton, 81.8 per cent; yarn and cloth, 56.55 per cent of the duty; Costa Rica, 50 per cent of the duty; Salvador, 2.72 cents a pound on dutiable; Peru, 10 per cent of the duty; Uruguay, 5 per cent ad valorem (cotton and yarn excepted); British Guiana, 5 per cent of the duty; Paraguay, 4 per cent of the duty (cotton, 3 per cent); Argentina, 2 per cent ad valorem (except cotton and yarn); Brazil, 2 per cent ad valorem.

The surtax at all Peruvian ports is 8 per cent, but there is an additional 2 per cent at Callao, and as most of the cotton goods enter at this port, 10 per cent has been taken for purposes of comparison. In Colombia the duty varies at all ports of different sections of the country, but the rates and surtaxes given apply to Barranquilla and Cartagena, where the bulk of the cotton goods is handled. The surtaxes in Uruguay come to 13 per cent, but as this total includes consular and internal taxes which, in other countries, are not collected by the customs, I have considered here only the regular 5 per cent surtax, as affording more correct comparison with other tariffs.

In addition to the duty and surtaxes, the Government charges are increased in some instances by consular fees, stamp charges, statistical taxes, port charges, charges for handling through customs, etc., but in the comparison above, these have not been considered.

Relation of Currency System to Tariffs.

In Colombia, Paraguay, and Chile, where the value of the native money varies greatly from day to day, the duties are made payable in gold pesos, which by law, are given a fixed value, based on the actual gold money of some foreign nation. Thus a Colombian "gold" peso is considered equal to \$1 United States currency; a Paraguayan gold peso is fixed at the same as the Argentinian gold peso (equal to 96.5 cents) and the Chilean gold peso is fixed as equal to 18 English pence (36.5 cents). As the importer receives the depreciated paper of the country in payment for goods, and has to buy gold to pay the customs duty at the exchange value of the day of import, in these countries it is impossible for him to ascertain the actual amount of the duty on precisely similar shipments from month to month. The same condition holds true in Brazil, Guatemala, Salvador, and Haiti, except that in these countries a portion of the duty is payable in gold and a portion in the depreciated native currency. While the duty in Nicaragua is nominally levied in gold, paper money is accepted at a fixed ratio (\$1=605 pesos paper), and in Honduras the duty is payable in silver. In the United States, Mexico, Uruguay, Peru, and the other countries of the Western Hemisphere the duty in each case is made payable in a fixed stable currency.

British Coronation Textiles.

The elaborate grandeur of the approaching coronation ceremonies and the attendant festivities has given a considerable impetus to the textile industries, among other trades, and owing to the royal preference being strongly shown for domestic productions, Bradford and other textile centers have reaped considerable benefit.

British silk fabrics for coronation dresses have been much in demand and it has been an opportunity for the productions of London, Macclesfield and Bradford. Recently, however, the representative of a large London dry-goods firm stated that 80 or 90 per cent of the silk goods sold were of foreign production, which was in part due to the greater solicitude and attention given by the foreign manufacturers to securing orders and carrying out customers' wishes.

The velvet for the draping interior of Westminster Abbey on the occasion of the coronation has been woven in Bradford. It is a skillful reproduction of a sixteenth century fabric, the ground being fawn and silver tinsel, with a bold design in a rich, heavy pile of a dark blue color.

The cloth of gold for the King and Queen's coronation robes has been woven in Braintree. Into the silk fabric are woven threads of pure gold; it is said to be more valuable than its weight in gold.

Tinsel, gold and silver yarns have been in great demand for coronation purposes, and a local journal recently reported a development in the method of their manufacture.

The common method consists in passed through finely powdered mechanically twisting a metallic metal which adheres, it is said, in a filament around the spun yarn. To obtain a regular result is difficult, and the percentage of waste is very high. Moreover, the filament is easily detached from the thread. A Paris firm has patented a new process which may revolutionize the industry. The yarn is first impregnated with a solution of acetylated cellulose, specially prepared. While yet damp the threads are

Official American Textile Directory

Published Annually by Lord & Nagle

Contains a list of all the Textile Manufacturers in the United States and Canada, together with their officers, product, machinery, selling agents, whether dyehouse or not, etc.; also twenty-five maps showing location of mill towns; list of mills with worsted machinery, etc.

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Yarn Dealers and Agents.

Classified lists of Commission and Order Mills, Dyeing, Bleaching, Finishing, etc.

Dealers in Raw Materials.

Agents and Buyers of Textile Fabrics.

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South Carolina Mill Statistics as Compiled by Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries.

New Mills and Enlargements.

	Capital	Spindles	Looms
Westervelt Mill, Greenville, S. C.	\$1,000,000	50,000	11,000
Duncan Mill, Greenville, S. C. (promoted by Capt. E. A. Smyth)	1,000,000		
Chesnee Mills, Chesnee, S. C., (chartered)	400,000	20,000	460
Alice Cotton Mills, Easley, S. C. (starting up)	350,000	20,480	500
Panola Mills, Greenwood, S. C., (building)	300,000	10,000	260
Glencoe Cotton Mills, Columbia, S. C. (running)	100,000	5,184	
Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S. C., (building)	600,000	20,000	650
Oakland Cotton Mills, Newberry, S. C., (starting to build)	400,000	20,000	600
Total	\$4,150,000	160,864	13,670

Chartered But Not Developed.

Long Cane Mills, Abbeville, S. C., (chartered)	\$ 200,000		
Connemara Cotton Mills, Laurens, S. C. (chartered)	400,00		
Hallman Knitting Mills, Montmorenci, S. C. (chartered)	10,000		
Florence Manufacturing Co., Florence, S. C. (chartered)	200,000		
Total	\$ 810,000		

Comparison of Textile Statistics compiled from schedules filed Dec. 5, years 1909-1910:

	1909	1910	Increase	Decrease
Number of establishments	162	167	5	
Number of partners or stockholders		16,346		
Capital invested		\$73,070,000		
Value of annual product	\$66,971,307	69,473,038	\$2,501,731	
Average number days plants operated		260		
Number of salaried males (reported)		617		
Number of salaried females (reported)		67		
Average number persons employed	46,855	46,610		245
Number of males over 16 years employed	20,367	26,707	340	
Number of females over 16 years employed	11,909	11,591		318
Number of males under 16 years employed	4,678	4,754	76	
Number of females under 16 years employed	3,754	3,558		196
Total wages, not including salaries managers, during year	\$12,118,44	\$11,853,088		\$555,354
Wages paid to males over 16 years of age	7,951,765	7,616,824		334,941
Wages paid to females over 16 years of age	2,862,075	2,711,911		150,164
Wages paid to males under 16 years of age	854,475	855,366	891	
Wages paid to females under 16 years of age	854,475	855,366	891	
Wages paid to females under 16 years of age	681,431	668,987		12,444

Want Department

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

If you are needing men for any position or operatives or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

We will appreciate any business of this kind that is sent us.

OUR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The employment bureau will be made a feature of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* and we expect to perfect a system by which we can keep track of all vacancies and secure positions for our friends who are out of employment.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We are in closer touch with the mills than any other publication and can do more toward placing men in good positions. We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau.

If you are out of a job or are seeking a better one the employment bureau of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* offers you an opportunity at a very small cost.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT or carder and spinning in North Carolina or South Carolina. Twenty years experience. Married; sober and attend strictly to business. Good references. Address No. 5.

WANTED—Position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can give best of references. Have handled large rooms satisfactorily. Address No. 7.

WANTED—Position as carder. Have had ten years experience and have handled large rooms satisfactorily. Can give good references. Address No. 8.

WANTED—Position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have held good positions and can furnish good references from former employers. Address No. 9.

WANTED—Position as superintendent. Long experience on both white and colored work. Satisfactory references as to ability and character. Address No. 10.

WANTED—Position as carder or as carder and spinner. Can take position on short notice and can furnish the best of references. Address No. 11.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT or assistant superintendent. Have had several years experience as carder. Good references. Address No. 12.

WANT POSITION AS OVERSEER OF WEAVING.—12 years experience. Understand colored, plain and fancy weaving, also dobby, lenos and jacquard designing. Sober and reliable. Good references. Address No. 13.

WANT POSITION AS CARDER or carder and spinner. Have 18 years experience and can furnish satisfactory reference. Good manager of help. Address No. 14.

WANTED—Position as overseer of carding. Have long experience and can get results. Satisfactory reference. Address No. 15.

WANTED—Position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on white and fancy. Sober and attend strictly to business. Address No. 16.

WANTED—Position as carder and spinner or superintendent of small mill, 20 years experience. Good references. Address No. 17.

WANTED—Position as time keeper, shipping clerk or paymaster. Have technical education and experienced in weave room and cloth room. Address No. 18.

WANTED—Position as overseer of weaving. Long experience and am also expert designer. Satisfactory references. Address No. 19.

WANTED—Position as overseer of spinning in large mill, 10 years experience, 30 years old, married. Address No. 20.

larger mill. Can give good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 22.

No. 21.

WANTED—Position as superintendent. Now employed but want **WANTED**—Position as superintendent by a practical mill man of 20 years experience. Now employed but desire to change. Address

WANTED—Position as overseer of carding. Can give the best of references from present and past mills at which I have worked. Address No. 23.

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WANTED POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT.—Am now employed and have had long experience. Can furnish good references. Address No. 24.

WANTED POSITION AS OVERSEER OF SPINNING or spinning and twisting. Can take position on short notice. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 25.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT OR CARDER and spinner. 39 years of age. Have had 20 years experience as overseer of carding and spinning. Now employed. Address No. 26.

WANTED POSITION AS CARDER in large mill. Have had long experience. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 27.

WANTED POSITION AS OVERSEER of weaving. 12 years experience with good mills. Best of references. Address No. 28.

WANTED Position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Now employed. Long experience and good references. Address No. 29.

WANTED—Position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weaving in large one. Am now employed; reason for changing more money. Won't consider any thing less than \$4.00 per day. Am 32 years old. Can change on 12 days notice. Prefer job in bad shape. Address No. 30.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. At present employed. Nothing less than \$2.00 per day considered. Nine years experience on plain and fancy. Good references. Address No. 31.

Bright Thought.

Reverend Gude—The question is brethren, how shall we send salvation to the Fiji Islanders?

Deacon Tightwaddle—Though I am not intimately acquainted with the present case I would suggest that we send it collect.—Puck.

Good Idea.

"You say you are engaged to a poor young man and you will have to do your own housework. Why don't you learn to cook?"

"Oh, I can learn after we are married."

"But hadn't you better learn while papa is supplying the raw material?"—Ex.

Distant Relative.

Johnny's mother bought him a fire engine. He wanted to see how it worked and of course in a very short time the wheels were off. She was naturally very angry with him and punished him severely. When daddy came home he found his small son sitting in the nursery with red eyes.

"Why, my poor old man," he inquired, "what is the matter?"

"Nuffing," sniffed the small boy.

"But something must be wrong," persisted daddy. "Do tell me."

"Oh, well if you want to know," said the little boy, "I have just been having an awful row with your wife."—Tid Bits.

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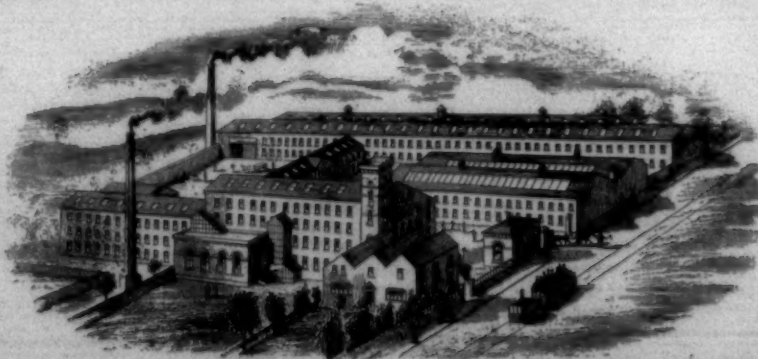
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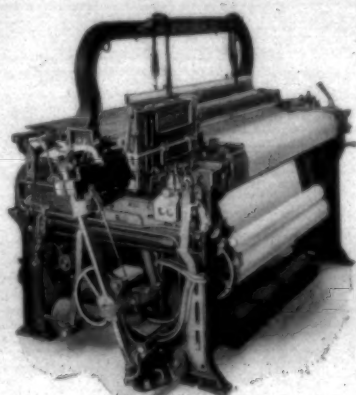
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